

Historic, archived document

Do not assume content reflects current scientific knowledge, policies, or practices.

Season of 1923

LIBRAR
RECEIVED
★ MAR 27 1923
U. S. Department of Agriculture

Dahlias Trees Shrubs Perennials



Jacob Schulz
Company, Inc.

Florists
Nurserymen
Landscape
Gardeners

550 South Fourth Ave.
Louisville, Ky.



No. 1, Pyramidal Arbor-Vitae. No. 2, Mugho Pine. No. 3, Colorado Blue Spruce. No. 4, Koster's Blue Spruce.
No. 5, American Arbor-Vitae. No. 6, Concolor Fir.

JUNIPERUS—Continued.

J. Sabina. Savin Juniper. A spreading shrub with dense dark green foliage.

1 to 1 1/2 ft.	\$1.50
1 1/2 to 2 ft.	2.50
2 to 2 1/2 ft.	4.00

J. virginiana. Red Cedar. Native from Canada into the Gulf States; freely branching, and with green or bronze-green foliage.

2 to 2 1/2 ft.	\$2.00
2 1/2 to 3 ft.	3.50
3 to 4 ft.	4.00
4 to 5 ft.	5.00

J. virginiana elegantissima. Lee's Golden Cedar. Similar to *J. virginiana*; ends of branches marked with golden bronze.

1 1/2 to 2 ft.	\$2.00
2 1/2 to 3 ft.	3.50

J. virginiana glauca. Blue Virginia Cedar. An extremely beautiful form of the Junipers; foliage silvery blue.

1 1/2 to 2 ft.	\$2.00
2 to 3 ft.	4.00
3 to 4 ft.	4.50
4 to 5 ft.	6.00

PICEA canadensis (P. alba). White Spruce. Light bluish-green foliage. Hardy through all of the northern states and into Canada.

1 1/2 to 2 ft.	\$1.00
2 to 3 ft.	2.00
3 to 4 ft.	4.00

P. excelsa. Norway Spruce. A splendid tree for windbreaks, shelter-belts, or as single specimens; the branches are spreading, slightly drooping at the tips.

1 to 1 1/2 ft.	\$0.75
1 1/2 to 2 ft.	1.00
2 to 3 ft.	2.00
3 to 4 ft.	3.00
4 to 5 ft.	5.00

P. pungens. Blue Spruce; Colorado Spruce. Native of the Rocky Mountains; foliage bluish-green, rigid, and sharply pointed.

1 to 1 1/2 ft.	\$2.50
1 1/2 to 2 ft.	3.00

P. pungens Kosteri. Koster's Blue Spruce. Foliage pronounced silvery blue; makes a prominent specimen in an evergreen planting.

3 to 4 ft.	\$12.50
4 to 5 ft.	15.00

PINUS montana Mughus. Dwarf Pine. A tall shrub or dwarf tree, with bright green foliage. Valuable for rock-gardens.

1 to 1 1/2 ft.	\$2.00
1 1/2 to 2 ft.	3.00
2 to 2 1/2 ft.	4.00

P. nigra austriaca. Austrian Pine. A rapid-growing tree which can be adapted to wind-breaks and shelter belts.

2 to 3 ft.	\$3.00
3 to 4 ft.	4.00
4 to 5 ft.	6.00

P. Strobos. White Pine. The best of the family for commercial or ornamental plantings; native of the United States.

2 to 3 ft.	\$2.50
3 to 4 ft.	3.00
4 to 5 ft.	4.50
5 to 6 ft.	6.00
6 to 7 ft.	7.50

P. sylvestris. Scotch Pine. Largely planted for screens and windbreaks. In Europe it is one of the chief timber trees.

2 to 3 ft.	\$3.00
3 to 4 ft.	4.00
4 to 5 ft.	5.00
5 to 6 ft.	6.50

PSEUDOTSUGA Douglasii (Abies Douglasii). Douglas Fir. A tall-growing evergreen with dark green foliage and slightly bending branches.

1 1/2 to 2 ft.	\$2.00
2 to 3 ft.	2.50
3 to 4 ft.	4.50

RETINISPORA filifera. A feathery or thread-like evergreen with pendulous branches. Valuable in group plantings and foundation work.

1 to 1 1/2 ft.	\$1.75
1 1/2 to 2 ft.	2.50
2 to 2 1/2 ft.	3.50

RETINISPORA—Continued.

R. pisifera. Sawara Cypress. Horizontal branches, with the foliage pressed closely to the stems.
1½ to 2 ft. \$2.00
2 to 2½ ft. 2.50
2½ to 3 ft. 3.50
3 to 4 ft. 4.00

R. plumosa. Main branches rather upright in growth, with the side shoots bearing plume-like foliage, giving the tree a feathery appearance. May be used for hedge purposes.
1½ to 2 ft. \$1.50
2 to 2½ ft. 2.50
2½ to 3 ft. 3.50
3 to 4 ft. 4.00
4 to 5 ft. 5.00

R. plumosa aurea. Golden Retinispora. One of the most popular of the golden-foliaged evergreens.
1 to 1½ ft. \$1.50
1½ to 2 ft. 2.50
2 to 2½ ft. 3.50
2½ to 3 ft. 5.00

TAXUS baccata. English Yew. Glossy green foliage; scarlet berries in autumn.
1½ to 2 ft. \$2.50
2½ to 3 ft. 4.00

T. baccata fastigiata (hibernica). Irish Yew. Growth takes the shape of a column; stout branches covered with green foliage.
1½ to 2 ft. \$2.50
2½ to 3 ft. 4.00

T. baccata repandens. A dwarf or prostrate-growing variety; excellent for hedges, mass plantings, and for covering banks.
1 to 1½ ft. \$2.00
1½ to 2 ft. 3.50

THUYA occidentalis. American Arbor-Vitae. One of the most useful evergreens for hedges and screen planting. The branches are rather short and horizontal and covered with bright green foliage which is slightly tinged with yellow on the under surface. May grow from 20 to 30 feet high.
1½ to 2 ft. \$1.00
2 to 3 ft. 2.00
3 to 4 ft. 3.50
4 to 5 ft. 4.00
5 to 6 ft. 5.00

T. occidentalis globosa. Globe Arbor-Vitae.
8 to 12 in. \$1.00
1 to 1½ ft. 2.00
1½ to 2 ft. 3.00

T. occidentalis Hoveyi. Hovey's Golden Arbor-Vitae. Foliage tinted yellow or gold.
1½ to 2 ft. \$2.00
2 to 2½ ft. 3.00

T. occidentalis var. Ellwangeriana. Soft green foliage, resembling the Retinisporas.
1½ to 2 ft. \$2.00
2 to 2½ ft. 3.50

T. occidentalis pyramidalis. Pyramidal Arbor-Vitae. Upright evergreen; similar to the Irish Juniper. Foliage light green.

1½ to 2 ft.	\$1.50
2 to 3 ft.	2.50
3 to 4 ft.	3.00
4 to 5 ft.	5.00

T. occidentalis lutea. Peabody's Golden Arbor-Vitae. Pyramidal tree; yellow tinted foliage.

1½ to 2 ft.	\$2.50
2 to 3 ft.	3.00
2½ to 3 ft.	4.50
3 to 4 ft.	6.00

TSUGA canadensis. For enlivening winter aspect of deciduous planting, especially in woods or shade, or in graceful masses, as a hedge plant that stands clipping, or as a specimen; this tree is invaluable.

1 to 1½ ft.	\$2.00
1½ to 2 ft.	3.00
2 to 2½ ft.	3.50
2½ to 3 ft.	5.00
3½ to 4 ft.	6.00
4 to 5 ft.	7.00



Koster's Blue Spruce.

Deciduous Trees



Catalpa Bungei.

ACER platanoides. Norway Maple. Generally considered the best street and shade tree, as it is entirely hardy, growing even under adverse conditions.

8 ft., 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ to 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ in. caliper	\$2.50
10 ft., 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ in. caliper	3.50
12 ft., 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ in. caliper	5.00

A. saccharum. Sugar Maple. A typical American tree used for street and lawn planting. Its foliage is dark green on the upper side and light on the under surface and in autumn takes brilliant shades of red and orange.

8 ft., 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ in. caliper	\$2.50
10 ft., 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ to 2 in. caliper	3.50
12 ft., 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ in. caliper	5.00

A. saccharinum (dasycarpum). Silver Maple. A tall-growing shade tree with spreading branches. Better as a lawn specimen than for street planting.

8 ft.	\$1.50
10 ft.	2.00
12 ft.	3.00

A. platanoides Schwedleri. Schwedler's Purple Maple. Purplish crimson foliage in spring. In habit like Norway Maple.

8 to 10 ft., 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ in. caliper	\$3.00
10 to 12 ft., 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ to 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ in. caliper	4.00

A. dasycarpum Wieri. Wier's Cut-Leaf Silver Maple. This very graceful tree has a slightly drooping habit and finely divided leaves. A very rapid grower.

8 to 10 ft., 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ in. caliper	\$2.25
10 to 12 ft., 1 $\frac{1}{4}$ to 1 $\frac{1}{2}$ in. caliper	3.00

ÆSCULUS carnea. Red-flowering Horse-Chestnut. Foliage similar to the common Horse Chestnut, but the flower varies from light pink to scarlet.

5 to 6 ft.	\$3.50
7 to 8 ft.	5.00

A. Hippocastanum. European Horse Chestnut. Flowers white, marked with red, and produced in panicles from 8 to 12 inches long; the fruit is enclosed in a prickly shell.

6 to 8 ft.	\$2.50
8 to 10 ft.	3.00

BETULA alba. White Birch. A native of Europe; the bark is white while the foliage is deep green and in autumn is tinged with yellow.

5 to 6 ft.	\$1.50
8 to 10 ft.	4.00

B. alba laciniata pendula. Cut-leaved Weeping Birch. Long, drooping branches and deeply cut green foliage. The bark turns white as it reaches maturity.

5 to 6 ft.	\$2.00
6 to 8 ft.	3.00

B. lutea. Yellow Birch. The bark is very thin and toned with silvery grey.

5 to 6 ft.	\$2.00
6 to 8 ft.	3.00

CATALPA Bungei. Round-headed Catalpa. Used chiefly in formal gardens and to border driveways.

1-yr. heads	\$2.00
2-yr. heads	2.50
3-yr. heads	5.00

C. speciosa. Western Catalpa. Grows naturally in the Middle West. Flowers freely in May and June; blooms white with yellow and purple spots.

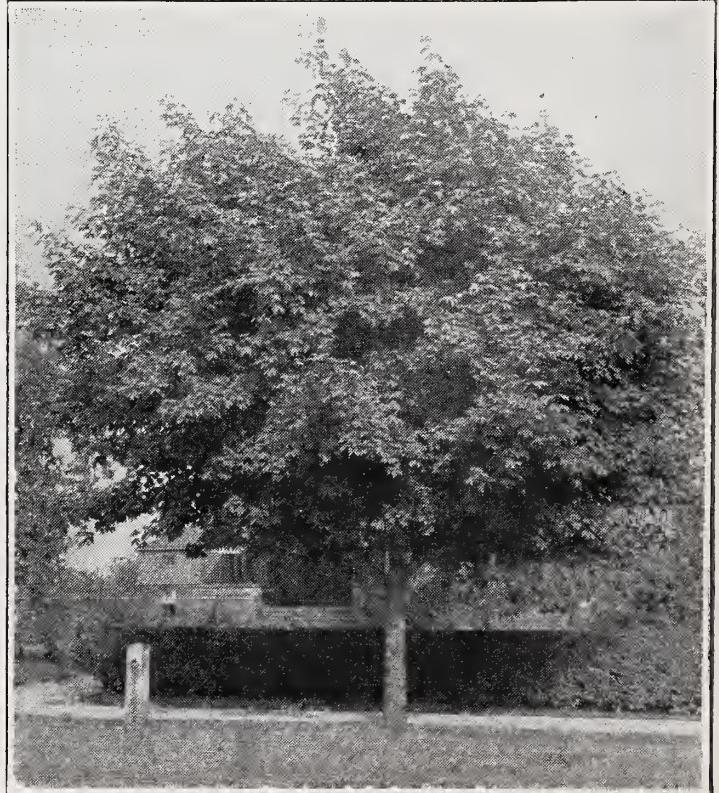
6 to 8 ft.	\$1.00
8 to 10 ft.	2.50

CERCIS canadensis. Judas Tree. Native tree with reddish purple flowers in early spring; of medium height and most effective when planted in large masses.

4 to 5 ft.	\$0.75
5 to 6 ft.	1.00
6 to 7 ft.	1.50

CORNUS florida. White-flowering Dogwood. A bushy tree or large shrub with pure white flowers in early spring.

3 to 4 ft.	\$1.50
4 to 5 ft.	2.00
5 to 6 ft.	2.50



Silver or Soft Maple.

CORNUS—Continued.

C. florida rubra. Red-flowering Dogwood. Most effective when planted with preceding variety, as the bright pink blossoms are enhanced by the contrast.

2 to 3 ft.	\$1.50
3 to 4 ft.	2.00
4 to 5 ft.	3.00
5 to 6 ft.	4.00

FRAXINUS americana. White Ash. A desirable shade tree which grows naturally in the central portion of the United States. The green foliage changes to purple and yellow in autumn.

7 to 8 ft.	\$1.50
8 to 10 ft.	2.50

KŒLREUTERIA paniculata. Varnish Tree. Introduced from China. Bears yellow flowers in July which contrast beautifully with the deep green foliage.

5 to 6 ft.	\$2.00
6 to 8 ft.	3.50

LIQUIDAMBAR Styraciflua. Sweet Gum. A tall-growing and symmetrical tree which has green foliage in summer, changing to crimson in autumn.

6 to 8 ft.	\$2.50
8 to 10 ft.	4.00

MAGNOLIA grandiflora. Southern Magnolia. Distinguished by the waxy white flowers which open in spring and summer. One of the most beautiful Southern trees.

2 to 3 ft.	\$2.50
3 to 4 ft.	5.00

M. acuminata. Cucumber Tree. The yellowish-green flowers open in May and June, followed by rosy red fruits. Upright in growth; makes a valuable shade tree.

6 to 7 ft.	\$2.50
7 to 9 ft.	3.50

MALUS Ioensis Bechtel. Bechtel's Double Flowering Crab Apple. Double blossoms, deep pink in bud, opening light pink. A beautiful variety, which in fragrance sends everyone into raptures.

3 to 4 ft.	\$2.00
4 to 5 ft.	2.50

POPULUS alba nivea. Silver Poplar. Similar to the famous White Poplar; upper surface of the leaves is green while the underside is snow-white.

6 to 8 ft.	\$2.00
------------	--------



Cornus Florida - White-Flowering Dogwood.



American Linden or Basswood.

P. carolinensis. Carolina Poplar. An exceedingly rapid-growing tree, widely planted where quick effects are desired, but of little permanent value.

8 to 10 ft.	\$1.00
10 to 12 ft.	1.50

QUERCUS palustris. Pin Oak. The Oak thrives best on soils which are free from lime. The Pin Oak is most charming as a specimen tree. The foliage is deep green but in autumn changes to brilliant scarlet.

6 to 7 ft.	\$2.00
7 to 8 ft.	3.00
8 to 10 ft.	4.00

SALISBURIA adiantifolia. (Ginkgo biloba). Maidenhair Tree. Introduced from China. A picturesque street or shade tree, reaching its highest type of beauty with extreme age.

6 to 8 ft.	\$2.00
8 to 10 ft.	3.50

SALIX babylonica. Weeping Willow. Picturesque tree with slender, drooping branches covered with tapering foliage, bright green in color.

8 to 10 ft.	\$1.50
10 to 12 ft.	2.50

S. Caprea. Pussy Willow. A small tree with upright branches, which in early spring are covered with catkins or "pussies."

4 to 5 ft.	\$1.00
5 to 6 ft.	1.50

S. pentandra. Laurel-leaved Willow. Dark green, shining leaves which have an odor resembling that of the bay tree. Small tree or shrub.

5 to 6 ft.	\$1.00
7 to 8 ft.	1.50
8 to 10 ft.	3.00

TILIA americana. American Linden; Basswood. A splendid tree for street, lawn, and park planting. Broad heart-shaped foliage, dark green on the upper side and lighter green underneath.

8 to 10 ft.	\$2.00
10 to 12 ft.	3.50

On hot summer days you long for shade. Oaks, Maples, Lindens, are among the best lawn and street trees.

Flowering Shrubs

ABELIA Grandiflora. An extremely desirable evergreen shrub for southern planting, and entirely satisfactory in certain northern sections if provided with winter protection. Flowers white tinged with pink.

1 to 1 1/2 ft.	\$0.75
1 1/2 to 2 ft.	1.00

AMYGDALUS Nana. (Flowering Almond.) Dwarf. Pink and white. About May 1st, before the leaves appear, the bare branches are clothed with a profusion of double flowers.

2 to 3 ft.	\$0.75
3 to 4 ft.	1.00

ARALIA Pentaphylla. (Acanthopanax pentaphyllum.) A compact shrub, growing from 5 to 8 feet in height. Flowers greenish-yellow.

3 to 4 ft.	\$0.50
-----------------	--------

ARONIA Arbutifolia. (Red Chokeberry.) The flowers are white, borne freely at the end of the branches, and are followed by bright red berries. The shrub grows from 3 to 5 feet high.

2 to 3 ft.	\$0.50
3 to 4 ft. ....	.75

BERBERIS Vulgaris Atropurpurea. (Purple-leaved Barberry.) The distinguishing feature is the purple foliage. The flowers are followed by red berries which remain during the winter.

1 1/2 to 2 ft. \$0.35
2 to 2 1/2 ft.50

B. Thunbergii. (Japanese Barberry.) A splendid shrub for low hedges and for masses in landscape work. In autumn the foliage changes to orange and crimson, while brilliant red berries cover the bushes in winter.

Each	10	100
\$0.40	\$3.50	\$25.00
.50	4.50	40.00

BUDDLEIA Variabilis Magnifica. (Butterfly Bush or Summer Lilac.) Flowers resemble Purple Lilac in both shape and color. Especially fine for cutting. They grow to a height of 4 to 5 feet and flower from July to frost. **Strong plants, 50c each.**

CALLICARPA Purpurea. (Beauty Fruit.) The best known variety of the so-called French Mulberries. Pink flowers open in midsummer and are followed by violet-purple fruits. 1 1/2 to 2 ft. \$0.50

CALYCANTHUS Floridus. (Sweet Shrub.) Well known throughout the southern states and in portions of the North. Reddish brown, sweetly scented flowers are borne in late spring and early summer.

3 to 4 ft. \$0.50

CARYOPTERIS Mastacanthus. (Blue Spirea.) Very handsome shrub, bearing clusters of blue flowers in September. North of Philadelphia this shrub requires protection.

1 1/2 to 2 ft. \$0.50

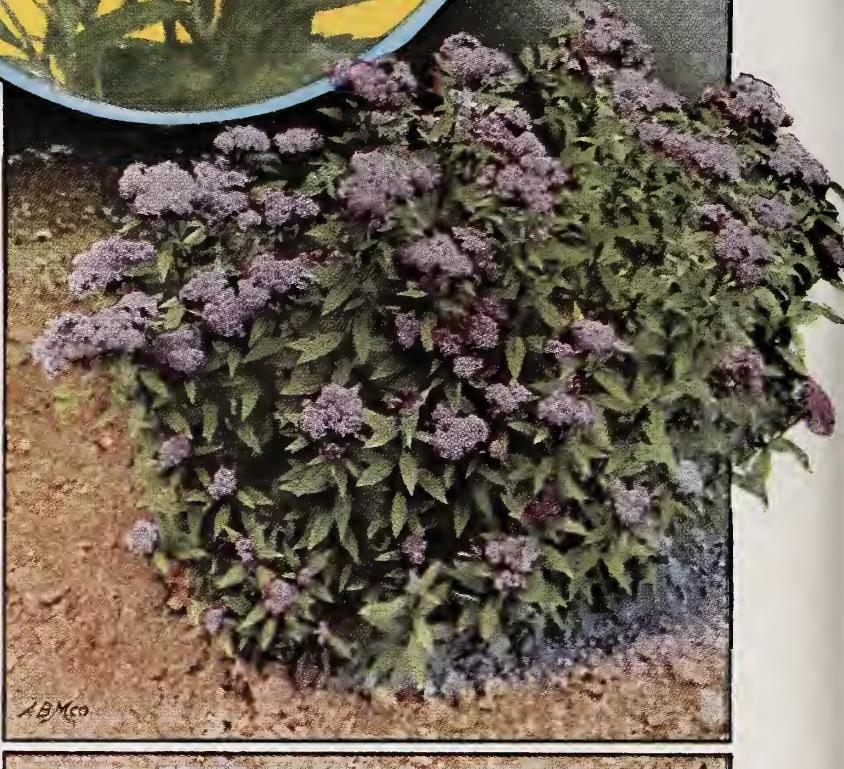
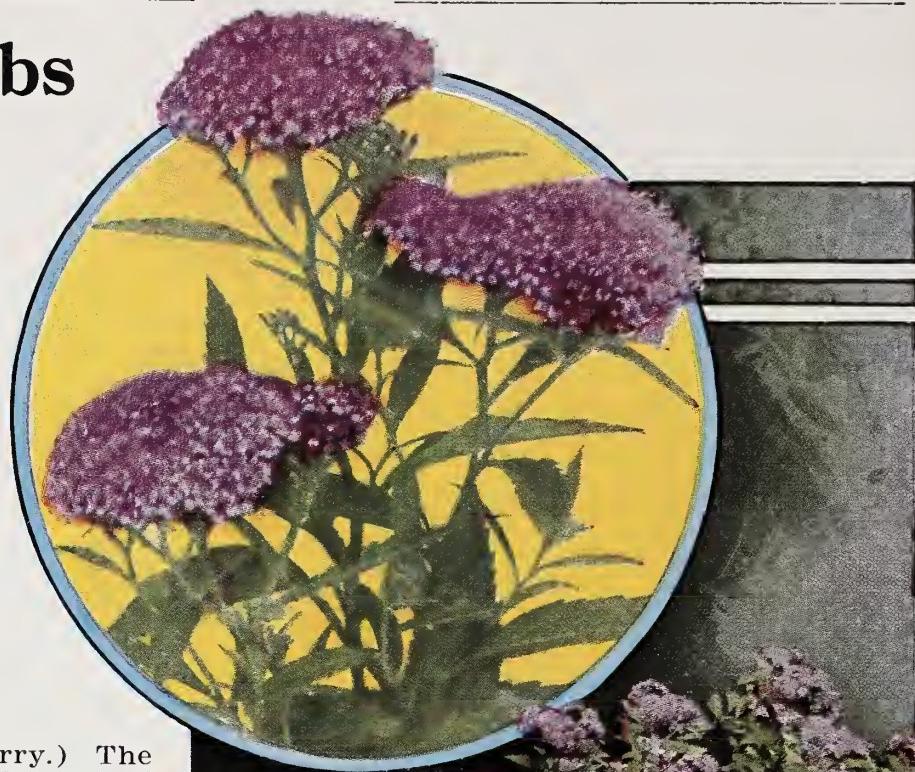
2 to 3 ft.75

CLETHRÀ Alnifolia. (Sweet Pepper Bush.) Grows from 3 to 5 feet high; the flowers are creamy white, quite fragrant, and produced freely.

1 to 1 1/2 ft. \$0.50



Buddleia Variabilis—Summer Lilac.



Spirea Anthony Waterer.

A splendid shrub for low hedges and for masses in landscape work. In autumn the foliage changes to orange and crimson, while brilliant red berries cover the bushes in winter.

Each	10	100
\$0.40	\$3.50	\$25.00
.50	4.50	40.00

BUDDLEIA Variabilis Magnifica. (Butterfly Bush or Summer Lilac.) Flowers resemble Purple Lilac in both shape and color. Especially fine for cutting. They grow to a height of 4 to 5 feet and flower from July to frost. **Strong plants, 50c each.**

CALLICARPA Purpurea. (Beauty Fruit.) The best known variety of the so-called French Mulberries. Pink flowers open in midsummer and are followed by violet-purple fruits. 1 1/2 to 2 ft. \$0.50

CALYCANTHUS Floridus. (Sweet Shrub.) Well known throughout the southern states and in portions of the North. Reddish brown, sweetly scented flowers are borne in late spring and early summer.

3 to 4 ft. \$0.50

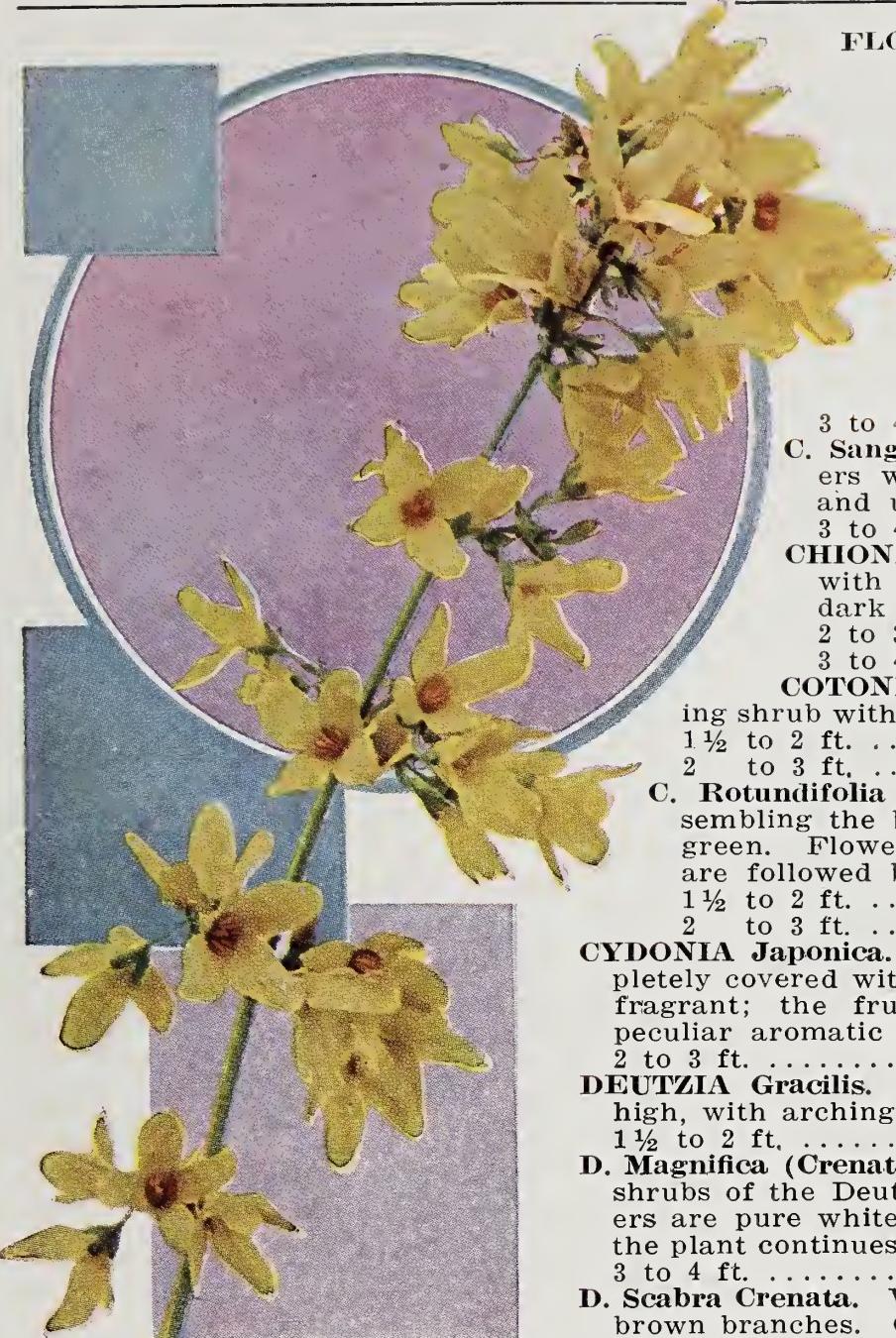
CARYOPTERIS Mastacanthus. (Blue Spirea.) Very handsome shrub, bearing clusters of blue flowers in September. North of Philadelphia this shrub requires protection.

1 1/2 to 2 ft. \$0.50

2 to 3 ft.75

CLETHRÀ Alnifolia. (Sweet Pepper Bush.) Grows from 3 to 5 feet high; the flowers are creamy white, quite fragrant, and produced freely.

1 to 1 1/2 ft. \$0.50



Forsythia Fortunei.

D. Scabra, Pride of Rochester. One of the tallest growing of the family; flowers double, pure white.

3 to 4 ft.	\$0.50
4 to 5 ft. ....	.75

ELÆAGNUS Longipes. (Chinese Oleaster, or "Goumi.") Flowers yellowish-white; red fruits on long, slender stems, ripening in midsummer. The fruit can be used for jellies and jams.

2 to 3 ft.	\$0.50
4 to 5 ft. ....	.75

EUONYMUS Alatus. (Winged Burning Bush.) Foliage bright green in summer but changes to intense shades of red and crimson in autumn, making it especially conspicuous as a specimen plant.

3 to 4 ft.	\$0.75
4 to 5 ft.	1.00

E. Americanus. (Strawberry Bush.) A branching shrub, quite slender, growing from 5 to 8 feet tall. Flowers inconspicuous, but followed with splendidly colored fruits.

3 to 4 ft.	\$0.50
4 to 5 ft. ....	.75

E. Europaeus. (Spindle Tree.) Grows from 10 to 15 feet tall, yellowish flowers in long clusters are borne freely in early spring. The fruits are rose-pink, while the seeds are enclosed in orange-colored skin which bursts, showing the brilliant colored seeds.

3 to 4 ft.	\$0.75
4 to 5 ft.	1.50

FLOWERING SHRUBS—Continued.

CORNUS Alba Sibirica. (Siberian Red Osier.) The branches are bright red, while the foliage is dark green. The flowers are creamy-white and followed by bright blue fruit.

3 to 4 ft. \$0.50

C. Stolonifera. (Red Osier.) A spreading shrub growing from 4 to 6 feet high with reddish-purple branches and foliage which is dark green on the upper side and white beneath. Flowers creamy-white, followed by white fruits.

3 to 4 ft. \$0.50

C. Sanguinea. (European Red Osier.) Flowers white, fruit black, branches bright red and upright.

3 to 4 ft. \$0.50

CHIONANTHUS. (White Fringe.) Covered with a mist of white flowers in June, large dark green foliage. Use among evergreens.

2 to 3 ft. \$1.00

3 to 4 ft. 1.50

COTONEASTER Microphylla. A small, spreading shrub with white flowers which open in late spring.

1 1/2 to 2 ft. \$1.00

2 to 3 ft. 2.00

C. Rotundifolia Lanata (Buxifolia.) A low bush resembling the boxwood and which is frequently evergreen. Flowers white, in spring and early summer, are followed by bright red berries.

1 1/2 to 2 ft. \$1.00

2 to 3 ft. 2.00

CYDONIA Japonica. (Japan Quince.) This plant is completely covered with red flowers in spring which are quite fragrant; the fruits are yellowish-green and have a peculiar aromatic fragrance.

2 to 3 ft. \$0.50

DEUTZIA Gracilis. (Winter Deutzia.) From 2 to 3 feet high, with arching branches. Flowers white.

1 1/2 to 2 ft. \$0.50

D. Magnifica (Crenata Magnifica.) Probably one of the first shrubs of the Deutzia family to come into bloom. Flowers are pure white, borne in the latter part of May, and the plant continues to flower freely until well into summer.

3 to 4 ft. \$0.50

D. Scabra Crenata. White or blush colored flowers; reddish-brown branches. Grows from 5 to 7 feet high.

3 to 4 ft. \$0.50



Hydrangea Arborescens Sterilis.

FLOWERING SHRUBS—Continued.

EXOCHORDA Grandiflora. (Pearl Bush.) A native of China. Grows from 8 to 10 feet tall. Flowers pure white somewhat resembling a sweet pea.		LONICERA Fragrantissima. (Fragrant Honeysuckle.) Bright green leaves which remain on the plant until midwinter. The flowers are creamy white or light yellow and are among the first to appear in spring.
3 to 4 ft.	\$0.75	3 to 4 ft. \$0.50
FORSYTHIA Intermedia. (Golden Bell.) In early spring this shrub is a mass of golden yellow blooms. The plant grows about 8 feet high, with slender, arching branches.		4 to 5 ft. .... .75
3 to 4 ft.	\$0.50	L. Morrowii. (Japanese Bush Honeysuckle.) Pure white flowers which change to yellow are borne in early spring and midsummer and are followed by bright red fruits.
5 to 6 ft. ....	.75	3 to 4 ft. \$0.50
F. Suspensa Fortunei. (Fortune's Golden Bell.) Branches arching, covered clear to the tips with golden yellow flowers. Generally grows 10 feet high.		4 to 5 ft. .... .75
3 to 4 ft.	\$0.50	L. Tatarica. (Tartarian Honeysuckle.) Probably the tallest growing of the whole family, frequently reaching 10 to 12 feet in height. Flowers white or pink.
5 to 6 ft. ....	.75	3 to 4 ft. \$0.50
HALESIA Tetrapeta. (Silver Bell.) Grows naturally from Illinois to Florida and Texas. Flowers drooping, clear white, and borne freely in spring.		4 to 5 ft. .... .75
2 to 3 ft.	\$0.50	L. Nitida. (Miniature Privet-Leaved Honeysuckle.) This is a dwarf shrub almost evergreen. Can be trimmed similar to boxwood, and with frequent trimming can be used for dwarf edging; 8 to 10 inches high.
4 to 5 ft. ....	.75	Good strong plants \$0.35
HIBISCUS Syriacus. (Althea; Rose of Sharon.) A tall shrub or small tree. The flowers are both single and double and in a wide range of color.		MAHONIA Aquifolium. (Oregon Grape.) A handsome shrub which holds its green foliage until winter, at which time it takes on a bronzy color; yellow flowers in spring.
3 to 4 ft.	\$0.50	1 to 1½ ft. \$0.75
HYDRANGEA Arborescens Sterilis. (Hills of Snow.) The mass of creamy-white flowers resemble huge snowballs, and the plant is loaded with bloom most of the summer.		1½ to 2 ft. 1.00
2 to 3 ft.	\$0.50	PHILADELPHUS Coronarius. (Mock Orange.) Flowers creamy white, and extremely fragrant. One of the most showy shrubs, growing from 8 to 10 feet tall.
3 to 4 ft. ....	.75	3 to 4 ft. \$0.50
H. Paniculata Grandiflora. An extremely popular shrub. The large flower-clusters are white, but as they mature take on tints of rose and bronze on the side exposed to the sun. Plants should be severely pruned in early spring if large blooms are desired.		5 to 6 ft. .... .75
2 to 3 ft.	\$0.50	P. Grandiflorus. (Large-flowering Mock Orange.) A tall shrub often 10 ft. high with slender, spreading branches. Flowers pure white, extremely fragrant; fully as large as those of any of the other varieties.
3 to 4 ft. ....	.75	3 to 4 ft. \$0.50
H. Paniculata Grandiflora. Tree form.		5 to 6 ft. .... .75
3 to 4 ft.	\$2.00	PRUNUS Cerasifera Pissardii. (Purple-Leaved Plum.) A small tree with purple foliage which holds its color throughout the summer. Blush-pink flowers are borne freely in early spring.
4 to 5 ft.	3.00	3 to 4 ft. \$0.75
HYPERICUM Moserianum. Grows from 2 to 2½ feet high, and is most effective in masses or large groups. Showy golden yellow flowers 2 inches across are borne all summer.		4 to 5 ft. 1.00
1½ to 2 ft.	\$0.50	RHODOTYPOS Kerrioides. (White Kerria.) Grows from 4 to 5 feet tall, with pure white flowers, an inch or more in diameter, borne in late spring. Berries ripen in late summer or early fall and remain all winter.
KERRIA Japonica. (Globe Flower.) Flowers are like a small, bright yellow ball, and because of their number make the shrub extremely conspicuous.		3 to 4 ft. \$0.50
2 to 3 ft.	\$0.50	4 to 5 ft. .... .75
3 to 4 ft. ....	.75	RHUS Aromatica. (Sweet-scented Sumac.) Branching shrub seldom more than 4 feet tall. The flowers are yellow and followed by bright red fruits.
LIGUSTRUM Amurense. (Amoor River Privet.) A native of China, with dark green leaves which in the South are retained nearly all winter. The shrub grows from 8 to 12 feet tall and makes a desirable hedge plant.		3 to 4 ft. \$0.50
Each Doz. 100		R. Cotinus. (Smoke Tree.) An old-fashioned shrub or small tree, tall and spreading, with immense quantities of feathery purplish colored flowers in July.
1½ to 2 ft. \$0.20	\$1.50	2 to 3 ft. \$0.50
2 to 3 ft. .... .25	2.50	3 to 4 ft. .... .75
3 to 4 ft., bushy ... .50		R. Typhina Laciniata. (Staghorn Sumac.) Distinguished by the foliage, which resembles a fern-leaf and in autumn turns crimson.
L. Ovalifolium. (California Privet.) Possibly the most popular hedge plant, and in the South is entirely evergreen. Can be pruned to almost any form, or be permitted to take its own shape, in which case it will grow from 12 to 15 feet high.		3 to 4 ft. \$0.50
Each Doz. 100		5 to 6 ft. 1.00
1 to 1½ ft. \$0.05	\$0.50	SAMBUCUS Canadensis. (American Elder.) Grows naturally throughout Eastern United States. Flowers white, in flat-topped clusters, followed by black fruits in August and September. Shrub may grow 10 feet tall.
1½ to 2 ft. .... .10	1.00	4 to 5 ft. \$0.75
2 to 3 ft. .... .15	1.50	5 to 6 ft. 1.00
3 to 4 ft., bushy ... .50	10.00	
L. Ibotae. (Ibotan Privet.) Desirable for specimen planting and for massing, while in favorable situations can be used for hedges.		
3 to 4 ft.	\$0.50	

FLOWERING SHRUBS—Continued.

S. Nigra Aurea. (Golden Elder.) A type of the European Elder, but with yellow foliage. Flowers white, followed by black fruits.
 3 to 4 ft. \$0.75
 4 to 5 ft. 1.00

SPIRAEA Bumalda, Anthony Waterer. A low-growing shrub which carries a profusion of purplish red flowers from June until late autumn. Splendid for massing or low hedges.
 1 to 1½ ft. \$0.50
 1½ to 2 ft.75

S. Thunbergii. (Thunberg's Spirea; Snow Garland.) A native of China. Flowers pure white, coming in early spring and entirely covering the shrub.
 1½ to 2 ft. \$0.50
 2 to 3 ft.75

S. Prunifolia fl. pl. (Bridal Wreath.) Flowers are pure white, full double, and produced freely in early spring. A splendid shrub for specimen or in masses.
 3 to 4 ft. \$0.50
 4 to 5 ft.75

S. Van Houttei. This shrub is frequently called the Bridal Wreath, although this is incorrect. The flowers are white, produced freely in spring, but are not quite so double as those of the preceding variety.
 3 to 4 ft. \$0.50
 4 to 5 ft.75

S. Callosa Alba (Japonica). (Japanese Spirea.) Grows 3 to 4 feet tall; flowers pink or rose.
 1 to 1½ ft. \$0.50

STEPHANANDRA Flexuosa. Of compact habit with small Hawthorn-like leaves. The flowers are white and borne in small bunches in July. Very good for rocky places, as well as shrubberies, because of its graceful habit.
 2 to 3 ft. \$0.50

SYMPHORICARPOS Racemosus. (Snowberry.) Flowers white or pink, followed by berries which remain until midwinter.
 3 to 4 ft. \$0.50

SYRINGA Vulgaris. The old familiar purple Lilac, blooming freely in June.
 3 to 4 ft. \$0.50
 4 to 5 ft.75

S. Vulgaris Alba. (White Lilac.)
 3 to 4 ft. \$0.50
 4 to 5 ft.75

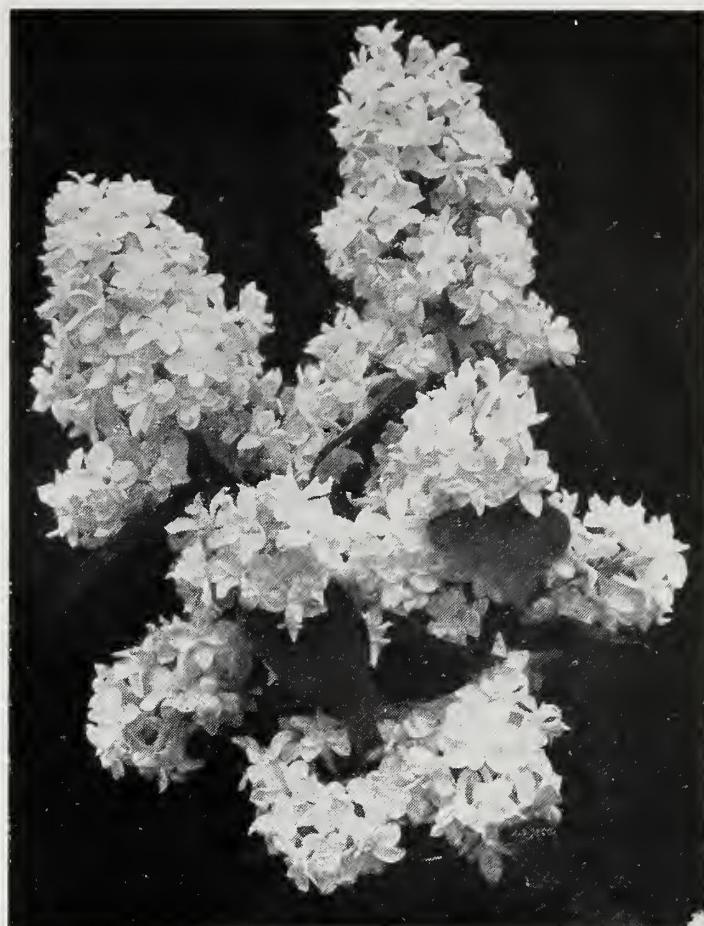
S. Persica. (Persian Lilac.) Flowers are pale lilac, in broad panicles; blooms later than the common varieties.
 3 to 4 ft. \$0.50
 4 to 5 ft.75

TAMARIX Africana. Flowers pinkish, coming in June and July; tall-growing with spreading branches.
 3 to 4 ft. \$0.50
 4 to 5 ft.75

T. Amurensis. Flowers are very similar to the African Tamarix, but foliage is smaller and branches are more inclined to droop.
 3 to 4 ft. \$0.50
 4 to 5 ft.75

VIBURNUM Lantana. (Wayfaring Tree.) A large shrub or small tree with heart-shaped foliage; flowers white and followed by red berries which change to black.
 3 to 4 ft. \$0.50
 4 to 5 ft.75

V. Opulus. (High Bush Cranberry.) A native of the United States, growing from 8 to 10 feet tall. Bright scarlet berries follow the white flowers and remain all winter.
 3 to 4 ft. \$0.50
 4 to 5 ft.75



Purple Lilac.

V. Opulus Sterile. (Snowball; Guelder Rose.) An old-fashioned shrub, with white flowers in round clusters resembling snowballs.
 3 to 4 ft. \$0.50
 4 to 5 ft.75

V. Rhytidophyllum. A semi-evergreen variety; flowers are yellowish-white, followed by fruits which change from red to black.
 1½ to 2 ft., balled and burlapped \$2.00
 2 to 2½ ft. 3.00
 3 to 4 ft. 5.00

V. Tomentosum Plicatum. (Japanese Snowball.) Similar to V. Opulus Sterile, but the balls are larger, often measuring 4 inches in diameter. Hardy in most sections, but should be protected from cold winds.
 2 to 3 ft. \$0.75
 3 to 4 ft. 1.00

VITEX Agnus-castus. A pretty summer-blooming shrub, with lavender and white flowers.
 3 to 4 ft. \$0.50 and \$0.75

WEIGELA Amabilis (Diervilla.) Flowers rose colored; grows from 6 to 8 feet tall.
 3 to 4 ft. \$0.50
 4 to 5 ft.75

W. Amabilis Alba (Diervilla.) White.
 3 to 4 ft. \$0.50
 4 to 5 ft.75

W. Hybrida, Eva Rathke. Flowers are ruby-carmine, possibly larger than those of other varieties. Habit of growth similar to type.
 2 to 3 ft. \$0.50

W. Rosea. Rosy pink flowers in June.
 3 to 4 ft. \$0.50
 4 to 5 ft.75

W. Rosea Variegata. Distinguished by the foliage which is white and green; flowers white or slightly tinted with pink.
 2 to 3 ft. \$0.50
 3 to 4 ft.75



Columbia Roses.

Roses

The chief requirements of Roses are fairly heavy soil and ample fertilizing. Under ordinary conditions the plants succeed best in loam or clay which has been deeply spaded and well fertilized several weeks before the planting. It is always advisable to use well-rotted manure rather than commercial fertilizers. Pruning is usually done in April, when the weak shoots should be cut out and the growth of the more vigorous kinds cut back quite severely; always cut to an outside eye. Tea Roses should not be pruned until the latter part of April or until the first of May.

Hybrid Perpetual Roses

American Beauty. Deep pink and crimson; flowers intensely fragrant. Most desirable for cutting. **\$1.00 each; \$12.00 per doz.**

Frau Karl Druschki. Because of the immense size of the blooms this is frequently called the "White American Beauty;" probably the best white garden Rose. **\$1.00 each; \$12.00 per doz.**

Magna Charta. Bright rose, very large and double; good form and fragrant. **75c each; \$9.00 per doz.**

Paul Neyron. Deep rose, flowers of immense size. Many claim this to be the largest Rose grown. **75c each; \$9.00 per doz.**

Gen. Jacqueminot. Crimson-scarlet, large, full, very fragrant. **75c each; \$9.00 per doz.**

Tea Roses

Etoile de Lyon. Bright golden yellow; full double and sweetly scented. **75c each; \$9.00 per doz.**

Maman Cochet, White. Clear white with pink markings on the outside of the bud; full double. **75c each; \$9.00 per doz.**

Maman Cochet, Pink. Coral-pink, shaded with rosy-crimson; flowers large and produced during the whole season. **75c each; \$9.00 per doz.**

Mlle. Franzisca Kruger. Coppery yellow blooms which are borne in the greatest freedom. Desirable for planting in large masses. **75c each; \$9.00 per doz.**

Souvenir De Pierre Notting. (Soupert & Notting, 1901.) Color apricot-yellow blended with coppery yellow; long bud opening to large, full flower. **75c each; \$9.00 per doz.**

Hybrid Tea Roses

American Legion. Beautiful crimson. An unusually strong grower. **\$1.00 each; \$9.00 per doz.**

Caroline Testout. (Pernet-Ducher, 1890.) Can be recommended as a splendid bedding variety; large, full globular flowers of bright satiny-rose with brighter center; free and fragrant. **\$1.00 each; \$9.00 per doz.**

Crusader. A rich, velvety crimson; fine strong growing variety, excellent flower stems and produces very little blind wood. For its size a prolific producer. **\$1.50 each.**

Columbia. (E. G. Hill Co., 1917.) One of the most popular winter cut-flowers, and also one of the best bedding or garden varieties. It is of strong, vigorous habit, and exceptionally free-blooming. The flowers, which are of good size, are perfect in form, both in bud as well as when fully expanded. In color it is a pleasing shade of rose-pink; delightfully fragrant. **\$1.00 each; \$9.00 per doz.**

Double Pink Killarney. (Scott, 1910.) This variety can be highly recommended. Beautiful shade of satiny pink; wonderful color. **75c each; \$9.00 per doz.**

Duchess of Wellington. (Dickson & Sons, 1909.) Intense saffron yellow stained with deep crimson, changing to a coppery saffron-yellow as the flowers develop. **\$1.00 each; \$9.00 per doz.**

Frank W. Dunlap. (Dunlap, 1920.) At the International Flower Show, New York, this rose won silver medal, also gold medal sweepstakes for the best new pink rose. Claimed to be better than Mrs. Chas. Russell. **\$1.00 each; \$9.00 per doz.**

HYBRID TEA ROSES—Continued.

Golden Ophelia. This is not a sport, but a seedling from the universal favorite Ophelia. This is a sturdy, stiff stemmed grower with wonderful foliage, quite closely set and glossy. The flower is of medium size, from a beautifully formed bud of bright golden yellow. **\$1.00 each; \$9.00 per doz.**

Gen. McArthur. The shape is fine; color brilliant scarlet. **75c each; \$9.00 per doz.**

Gruss an Teplitz. (Geschwindt, 1897). In color it is of the richest scarlet, shading to a velvety crimson; very fragrant. A free, strong grower and in bloom all the time. **75c each; \$9.00 per doz.**

Hadley. (Waban, 1915.) A splendid garden variety; color rich crimson carrying to deep velvety crimson. Very fragrant; free producer of flowers. **\$1.00 each; \$9.00 per doz.**

Hoosier Beauty. (Dorner & Sons, 1915.) Well shaped, long buds, full, perfect flowers of an intense, rich, dazzling crimson-scarlet. Very fragrant. **\$1.00 each; \$9.00 per doz.**

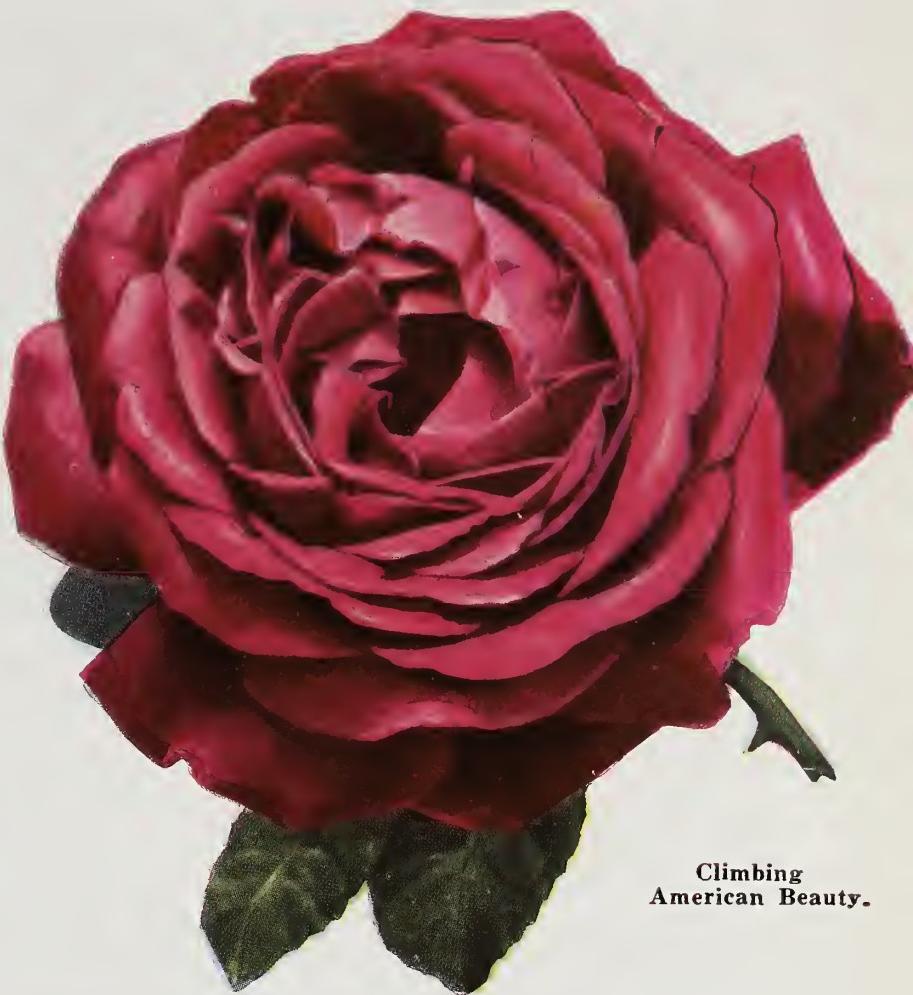
Jonkheer J. L. Mock. (Leenders, 1910.) One of the best bedding varieties. The flowers, which are produced on long, stiff stems, are of large size and of perfect form. Deep imperial pink, the outside of the petals silvery rose-white. **75c each; \$9.00 per doz.**

Kaiserin Augusta Victoria. (Peter Lambert, 1890.) Soft pearly white, tinted with just enough lemon in the center to relieve the white; remarkably fragrant, beautifully formed flowers on long, graceful stems; a strong, free, healthy grower. **75c each; \$9.00 per doz.**

Lady Ashtown. (Dickson & Sons, 1904.) One of the finest flowering varieties in the collection, and produces perfect blossoms under all weather conditions. This is a splendid rose for cutting; color soft rose, shading to yellow at the base of the petals. **\$1.00 each; \$9.00 per doz.**



Paul Neyron Rose.



Climbing
American Beauty.

La France. (Guillot, 1867.) Queen of all the roses. Beautiful bright silvery pink, with pale lilac shading. **75c each; \$9.00 per doz.**

Mrs. Aaron Ward. (Pernet-Ducher, 1907.) Strong, vigorous, compact growth; the flowers are of splendid form, full double; in color a distinct Indian-yellow, shading lighter toward the edges; under certain weather conditions, the entire flower will sometimes come a yellow-tinted white, but it is beautiful under all color variations. **75c each; \$9.00 per doz.**

Mme. Butterfly. (E. G. Hill Co., 1918.) More vigorous in growth than Ophelia. The individual bud is larger and the color tints of Ophelia are greatly intensified, making it a harmony of bright pink, apricot, and gold. Dormant plants, April delivery; or 5-inch pot plants, May and June delivery. **\$1.00 each; \$12.00 per doz.**

Mrs. Charles Russell. (Montgomery, 1912.) Very double, of a rosy carmine; large globular flower. It is of strong branching habit, with fine foliage. Free flowering. **\$1.00 each; \$9.00 per doz.**

Ophelia. (Wm. Paul & Son, 1913.) A Rose that is admired by everyone; its flowers are held erect on long, stiff stems, are of perfect form, good size, and of a most pleasing delicate tint of salmon-flesh, shaded with rose, very floriferous. **\$1.00 each; \$9.00 per doz.**

Premier. Too well known to need description. A magnificent novelty. Deep rose, fragrant, and thornless; free bloomer. **\$1.00 each; \$9.00 per doz.**

Radiance. (Cook, 1908.) An ideal bedding Rose of American origin that continues to produce its large flowers throughout hot summer weather when many other varieties fail. Color a brilliant carmine-pink, with salmon-pink and yellow shadings at the base of the petals; truly a Rose for every garden. **\$1.00 each; \$9.00 per doz.**



Mrs. Aaron Ward Rose.



Kaiserin Augusta Victoria Rose.



Climbing Rose.

Red Radiance. (Gude, 1916.) A counterpart of Radiance except in color which is a clear cerise-red. **\$1.00 each; \$9.00 per doz.**

Rhea Reid. (E. G. Hill Co., 1908.) Rich cherry-crimson. Splendid bedding Rose. **\$1.00 each; \$9.00 per doz.**

Richmond. Pure rich scarlet; very free and continuous flowering. **75c each; \$9.00 per doz.**

Souvenir De President Carnot. (Pernet-Ducher, 1895.) Delicate flesh shaded to white; extra fine rose. **75c each; \$9.00 per doz.**

Sunburst. This Rose stands above all others of its color and will rank with American Beauty and the Killarneys in value and grandeur. The color is orange-copper or golden orange and golden yellow; extremely brilliant in effect. **75c each; \$9.00 per doz.**

Ulrich Brunner. (Levet, 1881.) Cherry-red; large size; fine in the garden. **75c each; \$9.00 per doz.**

White Ophelia. This is a sport of Ophelia. It produces a large flower with more petals than the parent and has the same qualities of growth, foliage, and constitution. This is destined to become one of the most popular roses. **\$1.00 each; \$12.00 per doz.**

Polyantha Roses

Baby Rambler. This is the original Baby Rambler. In bloom all the time. Flowers in large clusters. Color bright crimson. **75c each; \$9.00 per doz.**

Baby Dorothy. This is a glorious Rose. Flowers resemble the Dorothy Perkins. Completely hides the plant with its bloom. **75c each; \$9.00 per doz.**

Baby Tausendschoen. (Walter, 1911.) Flowers large and much like Tausendschoen. This is a bush form of climbing Tausendschoen or Thousand Beauties, having all the charms in the variable coloring in its flowers that its parent has. **75c each; \$9.00 per doz.**

Hardy Climbing and Rambler Roses

Aviateur Bleriot. (The New Yellow Rambler.) A strong-growing plant with beautiful glossy, insect and disease-proof foliage, and bearing large clusters of medium-sized full double flowers of a saffron-yellow, deepening to an almost golden yellow at the center.

American Pillar. A single-flowering variety of great beauty. The flowers are 3 to 4 inches across, of a lovely shade of pink, with a clear white eye and cluster of yellow stamens.

Climbing American Beauty. A strong, healthy, vigorous grower, frequently making shoots from 10 to 12 feet long, and good-sized flowers for a climbing Rose that blooms so freely; color a pleasing rose-pink, of splendid form, good substance.

Crimson Rambler. Bright crimson flowers, produced in large clusters of pyramidal form. A grand variety for pillars and arches.

Dorothy Perkins. A very fine deep pink. The flowers are borne in large clusters of small double blooms and are very sweetly scented.

Dr. W. Van Fleet. A Rose, which on account of its dainty color and exquisitely shaped buds and flowers, has become a great favorite. The long-pointed buds are a rich flesh-pink, on stems 12 to 18 inches long; splendid for cutting.

Hiawatha. A brilliant, ruby-carmine, with a clear white eye and a mass of golden stamens—a glowing combination of colors, which can be seen at a great distance.

Lady Gay. Delicate cerise-pink, passing to soft-tinted pink. The effect of a plant in full bloom and the deep green of the foliage is, indeed, charming.

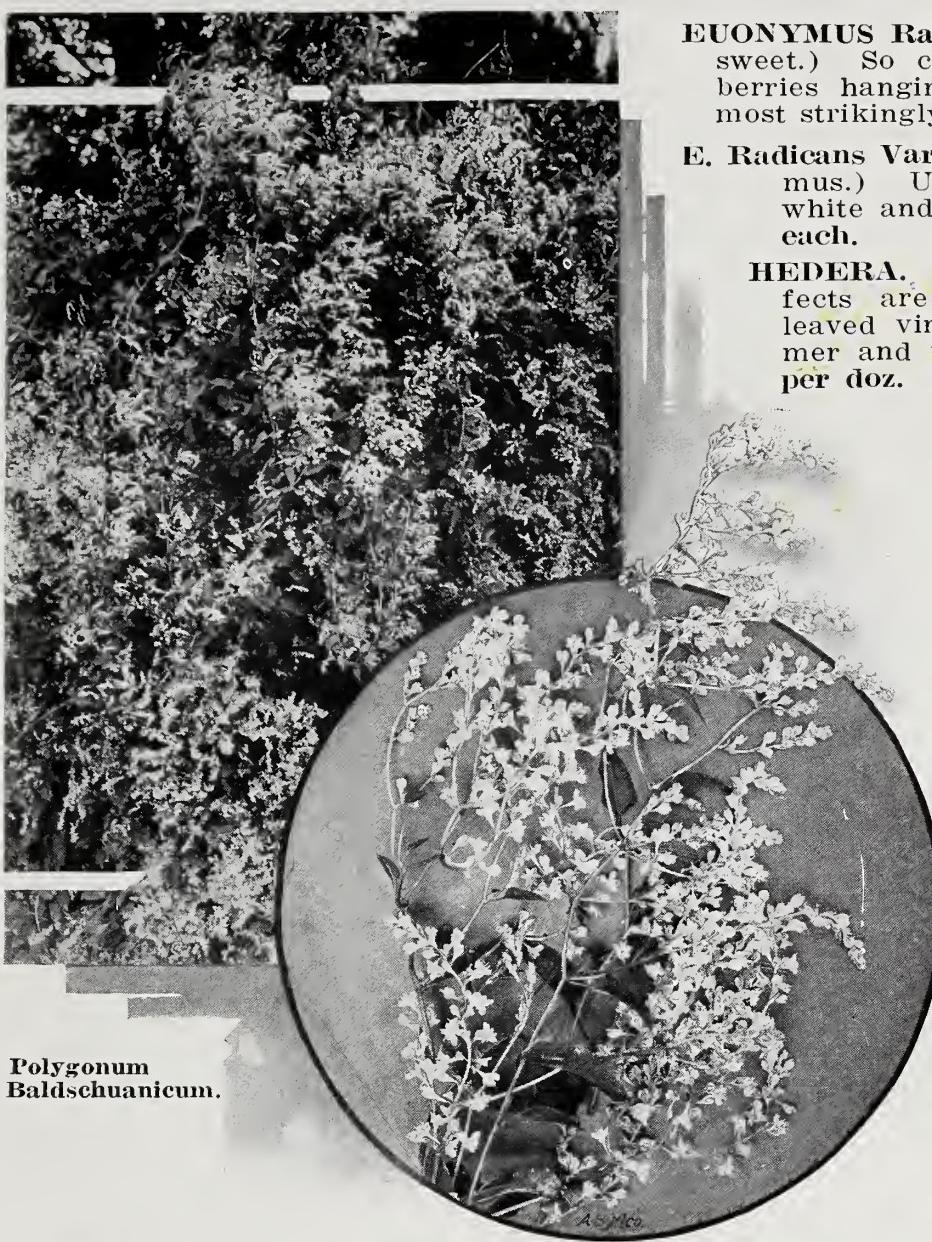
Paul's Scarlet Climber. Considered one of the greatest climbing Roses grown. This is one of the newer climbers and without doubt the most important addition to the list of climbing Roses. Color vivid scarlet. Does not burn or bleach until the petals fall.

Silver Moon. Different from all other Roses, with beautiful semi-double flowers 4½ inches and over in diameter; pure white in color, petals of great substance, beautifully cupped.

Tausendschoen. Not stiff or unnatural, but as beautiful as a semi-double azalea. The color is a delicate shade of soft pink when first opening, changing to carmine on the reverse of petals when fully expanded.

White Dorothy. Among Rambler Roses none has justly gained greater popularity than the beautiful pink Dorothy Perkins. The White Dorothy is a duplicate except in color. **Prices of Climbing Roses, \$1.00 each.**

Hardy Vines and Climbers



**Polygonum
Baldschuanicum.**

AMPELOPSIS. Ivy.

A. Veitchii. Self climber. Very well known. Best of all deciduous vines for clinging to walls.

A. Bipinnata. Another vine we can recommend very highly. **Good strong plants, 60c each.**

AKEBIA Quinata. A very neat graceful vine with small foliage. This vine is especially useful where dense shade is not required. The flowers are violet brown with a pleasant cinnamon odor. **Strong plants, 75c to \$1.00 each.**

BIGNONIA Radicans. (Common Scarlet Trumpet Vine.) **Strong plants, 75c each.**

CLEMATIS Paniculata. White, sweet-scented Clematis. A very popular summer flowering vine. Blossoms are borne in profusion in July and August, followed by feathery seed. **Strong plants, 50c and 75c each.**

CELASTRUS Scandens. (American Bittersweet.) The scarlet fruit pods are very handsome and showy. Good for covering banks and slopes when creating natural effects. **Strong plants, 75c each.**

DOLICHOS. The wonderful Japanese Kudzu Vine. This is the fastest growing vine that anyone knows about when well established, making 12 and 14 inches a day. The rosy purple pea-shaped flowers are borne in racemes in August. **Good strong plants, 75c each.**

EUONYMUS Radicans Vegetus. (Evergreen Bittersweet.) So called because of its masses of red berries hanging to the vines in winter time. A most strikingly pretty decoration on walls or trees.

E. Radicans Variegatus. (Variegated-leaved Euonymus.) Unusually pretty foliage, variegated, white and green. **Strong plants, 50c and 75c each.**

HEDERA. (English Ivy.) Very attractive effects are possible with this glossy green-leaved vine, with its foliage remaining summer and winter. **15c each; 6 for 75c; \$1.00 per doz.**

LATHRYUS. (Hardy Sweet Pea.) A most desirable hardy climbing plant with dense clusters of large pea-shaped flowers in shades of white and pink. **Strong plants, 50c each.**

LONICERA. (Honeysuckle Vine.)

L. Halleana. The rapid growing Japanese Honeysuckle. Beautiful light green foliage and many creamy-white, fragrant blossoms all summer.

L. Semipervirens. (Red Coral Honeysuckle.) Large fleshy leaves and beautiful blossoms about two inches long. Red berries follow the flowers. **Strong plants, 50c each.**

LYCIUM. (Matrimony Vine.) Produces grand display in the fall with its scarlet berries. Excellent for covering banks. **Strong plants, 50c each.**

POLYGONUM Auberti. (Silver Lace Vine.) It is perfectly hardy, of strong, vigorous growth, attaining a height of twenty-five or more feet, producing during the summer and fall, great, foamy sprays of white flowers, and a well es-

tablished plant. During its long period of flowering is a great mass of bloom. **Strong plants, \$1.00 each.**

WISTARIA. Lilac-purple. When well grown and producing a good crop of bloom, the Wistaria is a very beautiful vine. It is especially desirable for trellises, pergolas, and for covering old tree trunks. **Strong plants, \$1.00 each.**



Ampelopsis Veitchii—Boston Ivy.

The Dahlia Beautiful



The Various Types of Dahlias.

History of the Dahlia

Dahlias are natives of Mexico, where they grow wild, and in single form. Its earliest history dates back to 1657, when the plant was called "Acoetli" by the Aztec Indians. Later the name was changed to Georgiana, after Professor Georgi of St. Petersburg, which name is still used in some of the foreign catalogs. It was again changed to Dahlia, in honor of Dr. Andrew Dahl, a Swedish botanist.

The Dahlia was first cultivated in the Botanic Gardens, at Madrid, Spain, in 1789, and at about the same time was introduced into England by the Marchioness of Butte.

Dahlia variabilis, from which most of the common or Show Dahlias have originated, was single in its wild state. The first double form appeared in 1814 and were credited to M. Donkeiaar of the Botanical Gardens of Belgium. The Pompon form appeared about 1858, followed by the Decorative, the origin of which is not clearly defined, but probably dates back some forty or fifty years.

Dahlia Juarezii, the first Cactus Dahlia, was discovered in Juxphaor, Mexico, in 1872, by J. T. Vanderburg, and named Juarez in honor of President Juarez of Mexico. It was sent by Vanderburg to an English florist, who exhibited it in England in 1880.

Dahlia tubers or bulbs were used as a food in Mexico, and at one time in France. It was attempted to introduce them into cultivation in all Europe as a food for either man or cattle, but the taste was found nauseous to European palates.

The Culture of the Dahlia

Success Will Follow If You Observe These Instructions

Location. The Dahlia will succeed under a great many adverse conditions. There are, however, certain locations where Dahlias seem to outdo themselves. An open sunny location seems to favor them at all times. Dahlias do well on high and low lands, on hillsides or perfectly level land, giving good results in each location. Many varieties do well in partial shade, producing fully as good flowers as they do in the hot sun, especially for exhibition purposes.

Dahlias will grow and do equally well in any kind of soil—sand, gravel, heavy and light loam, low land and hills. In sand and gravel they form a short, sturdy, compact plant, and in heavy loam and low land they grow tall and rank, blossoming about a week later than those planted at the same time in sandy soil.

Preparation. The soil should be thoroughly cultivated, plowed or spaded 8 to 10 inches deep, well pulverized and thoroughly worked over, thus affording an opportunity for rapid expansion, and making an easy path for the tiny rootlets. To secure exceptional results, have your soil plowed or spaded in the fall, or as early as practicable in the spring; then just before planting have soil thoroughly plowed or spaded again.

Fertilizer. Fertilization is one of the most important factors in Dahlia culture. You can use manure (either horse, cow, sheep, or hen), or chemicals, or any commercial fertilizer rich in nitrogen, potash and phosphoric acid. Fish and potash, acid phosphate in the form of bone flour, or sulphate of potash, are also effective. The manure restores the properties necessary, making the soil light and mellow and keeping it from being heavy and caking, while lime has the same tendency and keeps the soil sweet.

An application of manure (either in liquid or ordinary form) several times throughout the growing season proves very beneficial, furnishing new material for the growing plants and insuring you the very best results.

Time of Planting. The time for planting Dahlias varies according to the locality, whether your spot is sheltered or open, earliness or lateness of the season, and the times when the general crop of flowers is desired. Dahlias can be planted any time after danger of frost is over, and under ordinary conditions will blossom in from six to eight weeks after they have been planted. It is always best to wait until the ground becomes thoroughly warmed.

Planting. Plant bulbs in hills or drills, laying flat down, 6 inches deep. Do not stand the bulbs on end. If you do the sprout will be near the top of the ground, and all the new bulbs which form will be at the same place; and when you have a dry spell your plant becomes stunted, whereas, if the bulbs were planted flat down 6 inches deep, no matter how dry the season, the bulbs would receive sufficient moisture to keep them growing. If planting with manure, cover manure an inch or so before planting bulbs; fertilizer should be thoroughly worked into the soil.

Cultivation. Cultivation is the most important of all operations to insure success. Keep the soil well cultivated and free from weeds; never allow the soil to crust.

Care of Plants. Give thorough cultivation, deep at first and continued once a week until the plants commence to flower. After they commence to blossom do not cultivate, as then is the time the new roots are forming and you are apt to cut off the new tubers, weakening the growth of the plant. Do not fail to stir the soil after each rain, keeping the soil from forming a crust on the surface, or baking, and conserving the moisture in the soil, thus avoiding the necessity of watering.

As the shoot or plant commences to show itself above the ground, care should be taken for the prevention of cut-worms and other pests that destroy the young shoots. Vermine, Arsenate of Lead, Cut-worm Killer or Tobacco Dust, are the best preventives for these pests.

As soon as the plants attain a height of 8 to 10 inches it is time to commence to "train" your plants. There are three systems from which you must choose: The Staking System, the Branching Method and the Massing System.

The Staking System is the most successful. Dahlias under this system should be planted from 2 to 4 feet apart. Stakes should be set when the Dahlia is planted. As soon as plants are 2 to 3 feet high they should be secured to the stakes, thus protecting them and preventing the brittle stalks from being blown over or getting broken.

The Branching Method. Plant in hills or rows, from 18 to 30 inches apart. When your plant has two sets of leaves, pinch off or cut out the whole top of the plant; at each leaf a branch will start, thus making four branches one at each leaf. Do not pinch off your plant more than once, as this system makes it two weeks later in flowering; but you receive four flower stalks, each of which will blossom equal to the one stalk which you would have received had you left your plants growing without pinching. When the plant is grown it will have a short, strong, single stalk, which comes only an inch or two above the ground, with four branches of flowering stalks.

The Massing System. Plant bulbs in rows from 10 inches to 2 feet apart, according to the amount of space you have to devote. The plants are self-supporting, each plant supporting and protecting the other. At the height of 18 inches, spray occasionally with Arsenate of Lead, Black Leaf 40, Bordeaux Mixture, Hellebore, Pyrox, Slug Shot, Whale Oil Solution or other first-class solutions to kill and keep away the aphis or green fly, which often infest Dahlias. Both wood ashes and lime are good at all times, improving the condition of the soil and acting as preventives against insect pests.

To obtain the largest and most perfect flowers, only the best and largest buds should be allowed to mature, the others being taken off, enabling the full strength to develop those into exhibition blooms.

Disbudding. Some varieties of Dahlias require thinning and disbudding to produce the best flowers. Varieties having an excessive amount of foliage and small growth should have a considerable part of their branches removed, while those having more buds than can be properly developed or matured should be disbudded. The operation in no way endangers the plants and anyone can do it. Thin and disbud if necessary, moderately or severely as conditions seem to require.

The Proper Way to Disbud. When the first bud is small the first set of side shoots should be removed with a sharp knife. This forces all the plant life that under ordinary conditions would have developed the first two side shoots, into the first bud, making the first flower much larger and giving it a good long stem. Removing the first set of shoots also forces ahead the second set and they in turn burst into flower.

Disbudding is more generally used for flowers for exhibition purposes. When wishing the largest flower possible, for exhibition purposes, you can disbud every side shoot down the entire length of your stalk, forcing all plant life into the one flower, thus growing one flower of gigantic size. This disbudding, in addition to forcing with manure (taken up under forcing), insures you much greater success at exhibitions.

After your plant has been blossoming continually and flowers commence to grow smaller, then is the logical and proper time to fertilize. Apply any good fertilizer broadcast, or any kind of manure available, but it is better to make two moderate applications than too much at one time.

Forcing. To produce the finest flowers for exhibition purposes, plant 3 to 5 feet apart, using a liberal amount of manure or fertilizer; cultivate frequently; apply fertilizer or manure, broadcast or liquid form, at each or every other hoeing, and disbud. Nitrate of Soda proves very effective for forcing. Apply when plants are in bud, making applications often, but do not use too much at a time. Apply Nitrate of Soda in crystal form on top of the ground, or in liquid form, using one tablespoonful of Nitrate of Soda crystals to a gallon of water, using sprayer or watering-can.

When the flower-buds appear, only one bud should be allowed to come to maturity, enabling each branch to produce one exceptionally fine, perfect flower. The flowers, for quality, must not be allowed to receive the drenching rains or scalding sun when nearing full bloom and should be protected from such.

It is always advisable to cut flowers that are to be exhibited as late as possible at night when the dew is on them, placing them in water and keeping them as cool as possible over night, thereby enabling them to withstand handling, packing, and transportation.

Watering. The amount of watering depends largely upon the locality and amount of rainfall. Watering is very beneficial, adding perfection to blossoms and richness to color, but do it judiciously. A thorough soaking, with the soil stirred the following day is excellent; but a constant surface sprinkling every day causes surface roots and soft growth. When you have continuous dry, hot weather, water your Dahlias as often as you think it beneficial.

Harvesting. Dahlias should be harvested shortly after their foliage has been killed by frost. As soon as the frost kills the foliage, the strength of the stalk recedes into the bulbs. By digging two or three days after your plant has been killed by frost, your clumps are in perfectly dormant condition, having no sprouts, keeping perfectly all winter, and sending forth sprouts in the spring, which is the proper time.

Dahlias may be dug with fork, spade, or plow, but in digging or harvesting the clumps great care should be taken. They should be dug up very carefully, not pulled up, so as not to break the necks of the bulbs. If you crack, girdle or break the necks, sometimes they will dry up, other times decay. When the clumps are divided, the bulbs with broken necks are weak and not as good and it requires longer for them to commence to grow after they are planted in the ground. After removing the clumps, shake gently to remove the soil that would naturally fall off. Cut off tops within 2 to 3 inches above tops of clumps, allowing them to be exposed to the sun and air for only an hour or two. Pack in a cool, frost-proof place where extremes of temperature may be avoided—a place having an average temperature of about 45 degrees. Do not cover or pack in any material or with any substance. Cork, sawdust, shavings, coal ashes, sand or earth, all hold and retain a dampness or moisture which is unnatural, making it too close, compact, and damp, causing the clumps to start to mildew or decay. Simply pack clumps one on top of the other, placing each clump upside down in boxes or barrels. In an old-fashioned cellar Dahlias will keep first-class without any covering; in a cellar having a cement bottom or heat, the boxes or barrels should be lined with heavy paper and covered with paper or burlap. This excludes the air and preserves a more even temperature. In heated places the circulation of air and heat causes the bulbs to shrivel and dry up; a covering of this kind prevents the roots from shriveling.

Division of Clumps. Wait until spring before dividing. Dahlias keep during the winter much better in clump form. In the spring the clumps commence to send out sprouts which aid in dividing properly. Take the Dahlia clump as it was harvested, with the portion of the original stalk from which the top was removed, and upon examining the clump you will notice that the tubers are formed at the base of the stalk, and that each tuber has a

crown, neck, and body. The crown is the bulging portion where it is connected with the clump and the neck is the small portion between the crown and the body of the tuber. By examining carefully small eyes or sprouts can be detected on the crown and stalk base. These eyes produce the new plants, so, in separating, it is necessary that each tuber have an eye or it is absolutely worthless.

In separating, a sharp knife should be used and great care taken. The best way is to remove each tuber individually but in cutting it is necessary that each tuber have a crown or a portion of the stalk, as it is upon this that all eyes grow.

First of all, select the tuber that you think can be most easily removed. With the point of your knife cut deeply into the base of the stalk so as to leave an equal amount of the stalk-base for each tuber, and so that each tuber has its crown. By cutting deeply into the stalk-base on both sides, the tuber becomes separated from the clump, leaving a "V" shaped portion of the stalk-base as a crown or head, upon which the eye is found or will grow. The next tuber favorably located from the separating standpoint can then be chosen, and removed by again cutting the stalk-base, and so on until the stalk-base becomes the crown of each individual tuber.

Size of Bulbs. The size of the bulb or tuber does not in any way designate the size or quality of the flower. Some varieties of Dahlias always produce very small bulbs, while other varieties make large ones. Do not consider small bulbs worthless, for they are equally as good and in many cases better than larger ones. Medium and small sized bulbs more often produce the finest and highest colored flowers, and in many cases the best and most effective plants. Be sure that your bulb has one or two eyes or sprouts. A clump, root, bulb, or division of a clump, pot-root, cutting, sprout, and even a Dahlia seed, will grow and blossom, all equally well. It is not the size, but the care and cultivation—cultivation is the principal requirement of the Dahlia.

Classification of Dahlias As Adopted by the American Dahlia Society

The Dahlia belongs to the family Compositae (or Carduaceae, as the family is now sometimes known) and is a close relative of our native species of coreopsis and bidens ("beggar-ticks") and our cultivated cosmos. What we commonly call the flower is, botanically, as also in the sunflower, a flower-cluster or head, made up of numerous closely aggregated flowers, which are often of two or more kinds. In the so-called Single Dahlia, a few outer flowers of the cluster have broad, flat conspicuous expanded corollas or rays (popularly but not botanically the "petals,") while the inner or disc flowers, including most of the flowers of the cluster, have small inconspicuous, tubular corollas.

Growers and exhibitors of Dahlias recognize several different classes or groups of Dahlias, based on the form and other characteristics of the "flower" or head. The extremes in form are very pronounced, and it is usually easy to say into which class a flower is to be placed; but here, as elsewhere in nature, and more especially where nature has been interfered with by man, the lines of separation are not always hard and fast, and it sometimes happens that a variety may be found classified under two and sometimes three different headings in catalogs of different dealers. The names and their application as recently defined by the American Dahlia Society follow:

Single. Open-centered flowers, small to very large, with 8 to 12 floral rays (petals) more or less in one circle, margins often decurved or revolute (turned down or backward).

Collarette. Of the single type, with not more than nine large floral rays, but with a circle of smaller, narrower, usually different colored, rays standing at the base or in front of the larger rays and forming a sort of collar between them and the open center.

Duplex. Semi-double flowers; center almost exposed on opening of bud, rays more than twelve, in more than one circle, long and flat, or broad and rounded, not noticeably twisted or curled. Many Dahlias previously classed as Peony-flowered belong here.

Peony-flowered. Flowers are semi-double having two, three or more rows of broad, flat, loosely arranged rays or petals, surrounding an open center, which is usually a conspicuous golden yellow. The inner floral rays being usually curled or twisted, the outer rays either flat, or more or less irregular. Sometimes the rays are pointed, occasionally they curl and twist over the center.

Decorative. Double flowers, full to the center, early in the season at least, flat rather than ball-shaped, with broad, flat, somewhat loosely arranged floral rays with broad points or rounded tips which are straight or decurved (turned down or back) not incurved, and with margins revolute, if rolled at all.

Ball Shaped, Double. Full to the center.

(A) **Show Type.** Flowers globular or ball shaped, rather than broad or flat, full to the center, showing regular spiral arrangement of florets, with floral rays or petals more or less quilled or with their margins involute (rolled forward or inward) and rounded tip, (Dahlias of this type with flowers spotted, variegated or parti-colored, were formerly classed as Fancy, a group no longer recognized.)

(B) **Hybrid Show, Giant Show, or Colossal Type.** Flowers fully double, broadly hemispherical to flatly globular in form, loosely built so spiral arrangement of florets is not immediately evident; floral rays broad, heavy, cupped or quilled, with rounded tips and more or less involute margins. Verging toward the Decorative Class and sometimes found classed with the Decoratives.

(C) **Pompon Type.** Same shape and form as A and B, but flowers must be under 2 inches in diameter.

Cactus. Double flowers.

(A) **True Fluted Type.** Flowers fully double, floral rays or petals long, narrow, incurved or twisted, with sharp, divided or fluted points and with margins revolute (rolled backward or outward) forming in the outer florets, a more or less perfect tube for more than half the length of the ray or petal.

(B) **Hybrid Cactus.** Flowers fully double, floral rays (petals) short as compared with previous type; broad, flat, recurved or twisted, not sharply pointed except when tips are divided (stag-horn) margins only slightly revolute, and tubes of outer florets less than half the length of the ray or petal. This type intergrades with the Decorative and Peony-flowered class.

How to Keep Cut Blooms of Dahlias

Freshly cut flowers will keep considerably longer, and wilted flowers, if not in too serious



New Holland Cactus Dahlia, Mrs. Warnaar.

condition, will be entirely restored in appearance, if the following suggestions are followed: Cut blossoms in early part of the day, whenever possible. Fill receptacle with water, as hot as can be borne by one's hand. Plunge the stems, but not the foliage, almost their entire length into the water; let them remain in the water until it cools, then transfer into cold water as in usual manner, with the addition of a quarter teaspoonful of salt to a quart of water. If the stems are particularly hard and wiry, water near boiling point may be used to good advantage.

The Best New Cactus Dahlias

ATTRACTION. (Hybrid.) Large, full flower, of a clear, lilac-rose; long, strong stems, holding bloom stiff and upright. **75c each.**

BIANCA. (Hybrid.) A new Dahlia of large size and splendid form. Color beautiful

rose-lilac with white shadings. Bloom is held perfectly erect on strong, stiff stems. Free flowering. **\$1.00 each.**

KALIF. (Hybrid.) A majestic flower, frequently measuring over 9 inches in diameter, of perfect Hybrid Cactus form; color a beautiful pure glowing scarlet. The gigantic flowers, which are produced freely, are held erect on strong stems of wiry stiffness, making it a most effective and useful variety for cutting and garden decoration. **75c each.**

MRS. BRANDT. (Moderately Incurved.) The flowers are large, charmingly beautiful, and perfect for exhibition purposes. The florets are exceptionally long, and very evenly distributed, standing out like a circular array of spears. The color is a beautiful salmon-buff, blending to golden yellow at center. The plants make splendid specimens, with deep green foliage and carry their flowers on enormous stems. **\$1.00 each.**

MRS. C. H. BRECK. A new Cactus Dahlia of exceptional merit. Color, creamy yellow, passing to various shades of rose-pink; a distinct and beautiful variety. **50c each.**

MRS. FERDINAND JEFFRIES. A rich velvety maroon of the hybrid type. The petals are broad, curled, and twisted. A very free bloomer, large and massive. **50c each.**

MRS. WARNAAR. (New Holland Dahlia.) A "Garden Cactus" of superior quality, and recommended as one of the finest cut-flower varieties in existence. The coloring is a delightful creamy white, overlaid and blending to a charming shade of pink. The flowers are produced upon long, stiff stems, well above the foliage. **\$1.00 each.**



Cactus Dahlia, Bianca.

Ten Selected Cactus Dahlias

EFFECTIVE. (Straight.) A very distinct primrose, shaded amber. **50c each.**

ETRURIA. (Incurved.) An exceptionally free-flowering, early-blossoming variety. A pleasing reddish-apricot shade. Moderately incurved. **35c each.**

GOLDEN GEM. (Straight.) One of the finest golden yellow Cactus Dahlias. It is first-class in every way. **50c each.**

MME. HENRI CAYEUX. (Straight.) The flowers are of the largest size with long, narrow florets, forming a bloom of magnificent form. The color is a beautiful rich pink daintily tipped white. **50c each.**

MRS. DE LUCA. (Straight.) Golden yellow, tipped with orange. A most effective blending of colors, seen only in the rare types. **35c each.**

OSPREY. (Straight.) An attractive fancy Cactus variety, the color being golden yellow, splashed and striped scarlet. **25c each.**

PINK PEARL. (Hybrid.) Clear bright pink. **35c each.**

REV. DR. BAKER. (Straight.) One of the most satisfactory Dahlias we have ever grown, always being covered with large and perfect flowers. The coloring is a novel shade of plum. Excellent for exhibition or garden purposes. **50c each.**

TUSTU. (Straight.) Color a beautiful velvety maroon. The petals are long, tightly quilled and arranged in exact regularity. **50c each.**

W. B. CHILDS. (Hybrid.) A reliable variety. Color a beautiful rich purple. Highly recommended. Flowers extra large. **35c each.** **One each of the above 10 Selected Cactus Dahlias for \$3.50.**

MIXED DAHLIAS. All colors and types as a mixture, **6 for \$1.00; \$1.50 per doz.; \$10.00 per 100.** (25 at 100 rates.)

Standard Cactus Dahlias

BRITANNIA. Deep salmon-flesh. **25c each.**

CELIA. Rich pink. A fine free bloomer. **35c each.**

CRYSTAL. One of the very finest clear, soft pink Cactus Dahlias. Flowers are of enormous size, with long, narrow, incurved petals and full center. A strong, vigorous grower; excellent exhibition variety. **50c each.**

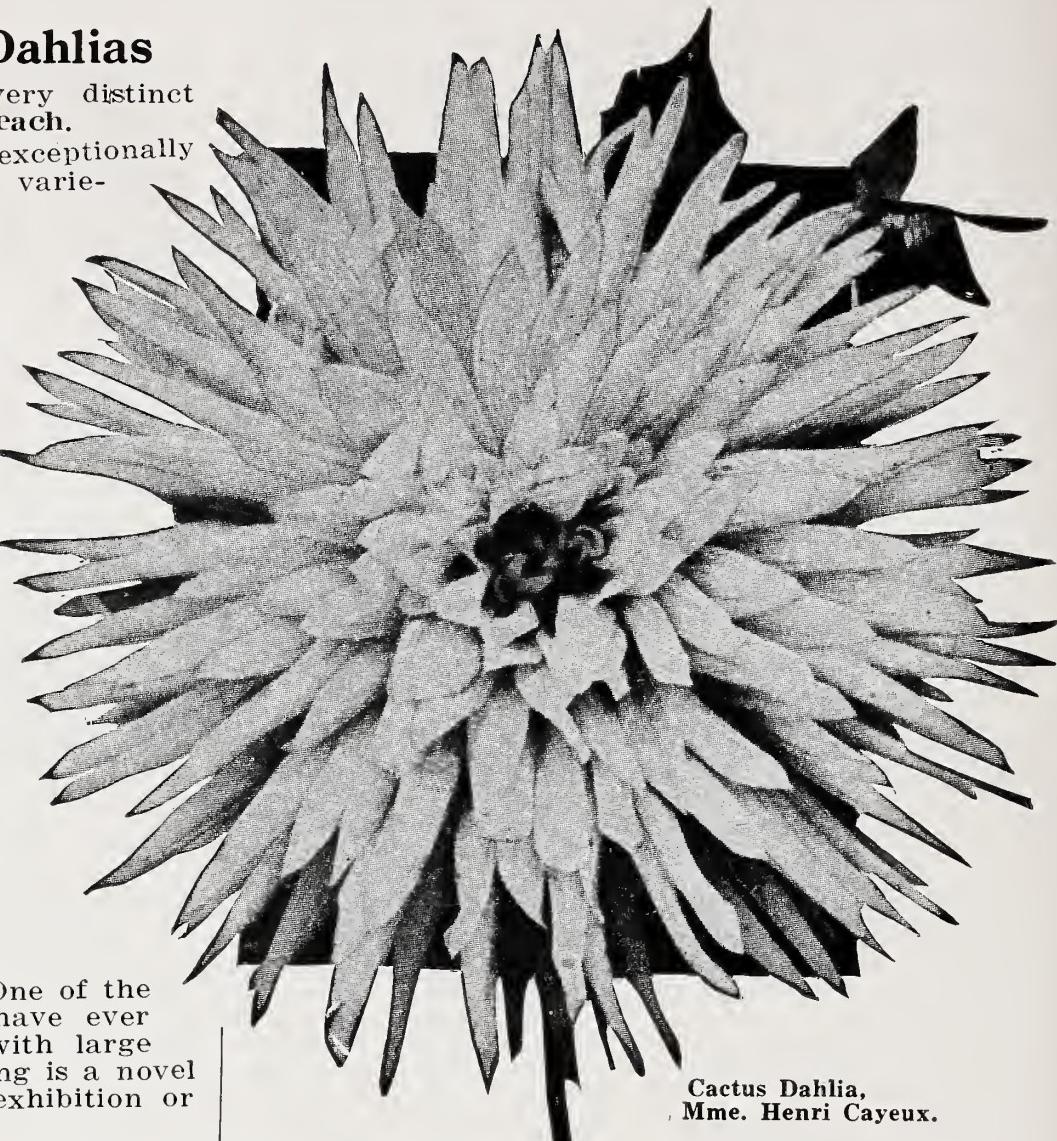
COMRADE. Clear salmon-pink. **25c each.**

COUNTRY GIRL. Large; deep golden yellow, tipped bright amber; beautifully incurved petals. **25c each.**

COUNTESS OF LONSDALE. (Hybrid.) Deep salmon-red. One of the best. Should be in every garden. **25c each.**

DAHLIAMUM. The large, very full flower is borne on long, slender, wiry stems. Color is a rich creamy white, shading to primrose at the center and tinting to white at the lips. **50c each.**

DEBUTANTE. Soft pink, tinting to white; a fine exhibition variety. **35c each.**



Cactus Dahlia,
Mme. Henri Cayeux.

DAINTY. Yellow, shaded salmon, suffused and overlaid pink. **35c each.**

FLORADORA. A remarkable free-flowering, bright blood red. **35c each.**

GEORGE WALTERS. (Hybrid.) Bright salmon-pink, artistically suffused with old gold. It is the largest Hybrid Cactus ever introduced. The flowers are borne on long, stiff, wiry stems, well above the foliage. **\$1.00 each.**

KATHLEEN BRYANT. (Incurved.) A very deep, rich, velvety-crimson. One of the best of its color. **25c each.**

KRIEMHILDE. Brilliant pink, shading to creamy white center. **25c each.**

KILLARNEY. An excellent cut-flower variety; large, fine form, and a free bloomer on long, stiff stems; color bright orange. **50c each.**

MAGPIE. Maroon, tipped rose and white. **35c each.**

MARJORIE CASTLETON. Incurved narrow petals of a pleasing shade of rose pink with tips and center of a creamy white. **25c each.**

MODEL. A Cactus Dahlia of exquisite form and coloring; clear yellow, passing to rose; very distinct and effective. A strong grower and an early, free, and profuse bloomer. **50c each.**

MME. ESCHENAUER. An ideal Dahlia of exceptional merit. Most pleasing and effective color—yellow at base of petals, passing to creamy white, suffused and tipped pale lilac. Delicate and chaste. **50c each.**

STANDARD CACTUS DAHLIAS—Continued.

MARGARET BOUCHON. A charming, bright, lively pink, tinting to flesh-pink at center; splendid form. 50c each.

PRIMA DONNA. Distinct and free; flowers large, with long, tubular, twisted, incurved petals, the center ones creamy white, the outer delicate mauve-pink. 35c each.

REV. T. W. JAMISON. Very large, with long, incurved petals; a strong, vigorous grower with long stems; color soft salmon-pink, suffused lilac. 25c each.

SHERLOCK. Bright orange-cinnamon; an early, free, and continuous bloomer on long stems. One of the best. 50c each.

SWEET BRIAR. One of the loveliest shades of clear, soft pink; very long, narrow, incurved petals. 50c each.

THE LION. Large flowers; bronzy old-rose suffused with yellow and salmon; free and effective. 50c each.

VARIABILIS. (Hybrid.) A most graceful novelty. Color deep orange, artistically tipped pure white. Petals are fringed and very gracefully incurved. 35c each.

WODAN. Bold, large, but not coarse flower, frequently 7 inches in diameter. A graceful arrangement of semi-incurved petals of a pleasing delicate salmon-rose color, shading to old-gold in center. Unusually free blooming variety. 50c each.



Cactus Dahlia, Margaret Bouchon.

WUNDERKIND. An exquisitely shaded variety that is most pleasing and effective; primrose, shaded yellow, overlaid salmon-rose. 35c each.

Finest New Peony-Flowered Dahlias

CALIFORNIA. Introduced from Holland as a Peony-flowered Dahlia, it has characteristics of both the Decorative and Peony-flowered types. The early flowers are full to the center, with broad petals that are somewhat pointed and long, like the true Decorative. As the season advances, the flowers show that beautiful golden yellow center so characteristic of the Peony-flowered type. In color, it is a beautiful clear rich deep yellow. The blossoms are large, and produced upon good long, stiff stems. Very free-flowering. \$1.00 each.

JEANNIE PRESTON. Color a pale lemon-yellow shading to Martinus yellow, overlaid a delicate Japan rose; reverse of petals a deep Japan rose. Flowers of gigantic size,

and produced on good long stems, well above the foliage. \$5.00 each.

CARDINAL. (New Holland Peony-flowered Dahlia.) A large flower that early in the season comes nearly full to the center, and of a gorgeous maroon-purple. The stems are long and very strong, producing the flowers well above the foliage. \$1.00 each.

CREATION. (Holland Peony-flowered Dahlia.) This new variety has a pleasing and unique shade not common in Dahlias—a beautiful rose-red. Flowers of medium size and produced freely upon long stems. Good cut-flower sort because of substance and size of blooms. 75c each.

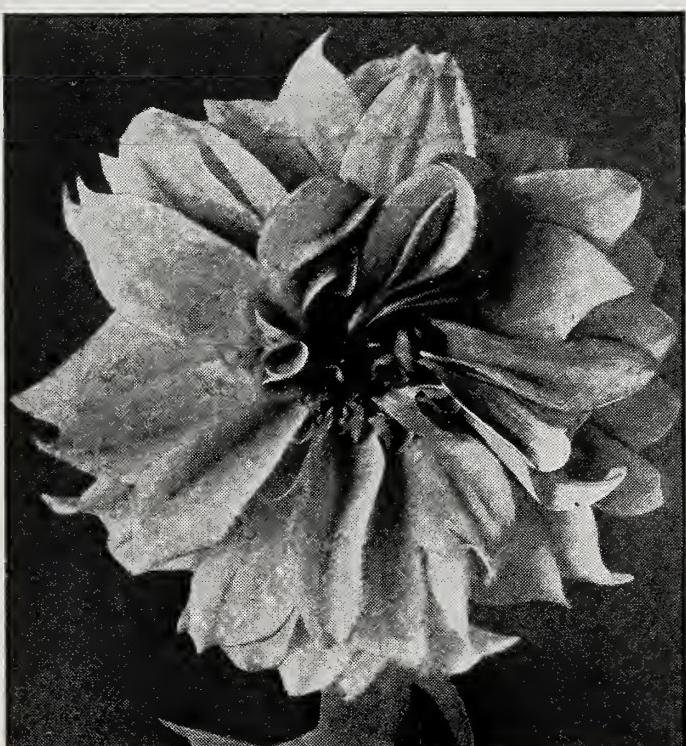
LATONA. (New Holland Peony-flowered Dahlia.) An unusual blending of orange, buff and yellow. Flowers are nearly full to the center, and produced freely, upon good stems. Plants are robust, standing up well in strong winds. 50c each.

MADONNA. (Magnificent Peony-flowered Dahlia.) The flowers are borne in profusion upon long, graceful stems of wiry stiffness, making it one of the most desirable. In color a very beautiful white, slightly tinted with a most delicate shade of lavender-pink. 50c each.

MISS BARBARA HAMMOND. (Alexander's New Peony-flowered Seedling.) An exquisite shade of silvery rosolane-pink, blending to clear pale lemon-yellow at the center. A tall-growing plant, producing its blossoms upon long stems. \$1.00 each.

ROSE GEM. A new variety imported from Holland. The coloring is very beautiful and something entirely new—a pleasing shade of salmon-pink with a silver sheen. The habit of the plant is perfect, a good strong-growing variety producing its blooms upon strong, stiff stems well above the foliage. \$1.00 each. One each of the above 8 New Peony-Flowered Dahlias for \$10.00.

A collection of all varieties here listed can be had at a small price. Write us.



New Peony-Flowered Dahlia, California.



Peony-Flowered Dahlia, Diemont Von Bystein.

Selected Peony-Flowered Dahlias

AMERICA. (Holland Peony-flowered Dahlia.) A beautiful shade of apricot-orange. **50c each.**

GLORY OF BAARN. (Holland Peony-flowered Dahlia.) The coloring is a delightful clear soft pink; a most pleasing flower whose light rosy tint forms a perfect contrast with the deep green foliage. Its blooms are of wonderful size and produced with exceptional freedom on long, wiry stems. **35c each.**

JOHN GREEN. (English Peony-flowered Dahlia.) The coloring is exceptionally attractive and intensely brilliant, the center being a clear golden yellow which quickly changes to fiery scarlet. A great feature of this variety is its lasting quality, the flowers remaining in full beauty for over a week, unhurt by rain or sun. **50c each.**

QUEEN WILHELMINA. (Giant Holland Peony-flowered Dahlia.) Largest and finest of the pure white sorts; excellent for decorative work and unsurpassed as a cut-flower. Blossoms produced upon long, graceful stems, well above the foliage. **25c each.**

SHERLOCK HOLMES. (Holland Peony-flowered Dahlia.) An ideal flower, possessing remarkable qualities; flowers a beautiful shade of mauve. **35c each.**

One each of the above Selected Peony-Flowered Dahlias for \$1.50.

Standard Peony-Flowered Dahlias

BILLIONAIRE. An enormous double to class up with Millionaire. Beautiful shade of golden orange. Indeed Billionaire is a wonderful Dahlia and should be in every garden. **\$2.00 each.**

COPPERSMITH. Peony duplex. Autumn shade. **75c each.**

CHATENAY. Pink. One of the finest for cut flowers. **35c each.**

DR. A. KUYPER. Color rich orange; a strong grower; early and free bloomer. **50c each.**

F. R. AUSTIN. The beautifully colored flowers are of large size, averaging 6 to 8 inches across. The outer petals are very long, creamy yellow, suffused, banded, and shaded rich crimson; the inner petals are yellow at base, tinting lighter, and suffused pink and crimson. The plant is a strong, vigorous grower, and an early and free bloomer. **25c each.**

DIEMONT VON BYSTEIN. A popular new shade of deep blue-lilac. Large and fine; a strong grower and free bloomer. **35c each.**

GEISHA. Scarlet, golden base and tips. **50c each.**

HON. R. L. BORDEN. Large; distinct; rich, golden bronze. **35c each.**

JAN OLIESLAGERS. Deep primrose-yellow; rich and effective. Flowers are large and full; very upright stems; free bloomer. **50c each.**

JOHN CHURCHILL. Reddish salmon-pink, or nearly peach-pink. Petals broad and twisting. A beautiful flower in every way. **\$1.00 each.**



New Decorative Dahlia, Frank A. Walker.

STANDARD PEONY-FLOWERED DAHLIAS,
Continued.

LA RIANTE. (Holland Peony-flowered Novelty.) The color, a charming lavender-pink with an exquisite golden yellow center, combines to make the flowers most beautiful. The flowers are true Peony type, the long, graceful petals are beautifully curved and twisted, giving it a unique appearance. The fragrance is prominent and encourages us to imagine a long list of Fragrant Dahlias in the near future. **25c each.**

MRS. CHARLES L. SEYBOLD. Distinct, bright crimson-pink, each petal tipped white. **25c each.**

SELMA. A splendid exhibition flower of very large size and fine form, with long petals turning back toward stem. Color a soft rosy pink. **50c each.**

WESTERLY. The color of this beautiful Dahlia is a deep, old rose, with peach-pink shadings, a most unusual and extremely attractive color. The flower is of immense size and borne on extra long stems. Stillman was awarded first prize on this Dahlia by the Massachusetts Horticultural Society at the Dahlia show in Boston, where it was admired by everyone. **\$2.00 each.**

ZEPPELIN. An extra-fine, free-flowering variety. Color a pleasing soft shade of violet-mauve, with silvery suffusion. **50c each.**

Largest and Best New Decorative Dahlias

DARLENE. (Delicate New Decorative Dahlia.) An exquisite shade of live shell pink with a dainty blending of white at center. The plants make ideal specimens, averaging about 3 feet in height, a single plant making a very effective showing. For massing or hedging, Darlene is ideal. The foliage is a heavy deep green, a perfect contrast with the pink-and-white blossoms. **50c each.**

FRANK A. WALKER. (See illustration). A charming shade of deep lavender-pink. For garden decoration or for cut-flowers this variety is exceptionally good, having long stems and producing flowers in great abundance. Will be found satisfactory under almost any conditions. Try it this year. **35c each.**

FRAU GEHEIMRAT SCHEIFF. (New German Decorative Dahlia.) An exquisite blending of apricot-orange and yellow, with reverse of petals coral-red, the unopened central and twisted petals showing the coral-red prominently, making a very unusual and attractive flower. Late in the season the flowers are inclined to show the golden yellow center. The plants are of good habit, producing their blossoms on exceptionally long stems, well above the foliage. **\$2.00 each.**

JONKHEER BOREEL VAN HOOGELANDEN. An elegantly formed flower, of gigantic size, and a rich deep orange terra-cotta color, without doubt the finest of its color in existence. The flowers are full to the center and resemble King of the Autumn in color. **\$1.00 each.**

KING OF THE AUTUMN. The habit is absolutely perfect, with strong, sturdy stalks; long stiff stems, and remarkably free flowering. The coloring is something quite new and unique—buff-yellow suffused terra-cotta. **75c each.**

LEO XIII. The habit of this plant is all that can be desired, producing large flowers upon splendid stems, well above the foliage. It is a beautiful deep yellow. **\$1.00 each.**

MINA BURGLE. Flowers of gigantic size and remarkable beauty. Color a glowing, brilliant scarlet. The flowers are of perfect Decorative type and are borne upon long, wiry stems well above the foliage. **35c each.**

NOIR ALVAREZ. Deep velvety ox-blood-red. The plants make a sturdy, vigorous growth with long, stiff stems. A profuse bloomer. **\$2.00 each.**

TENOR ALVAREZ. (Gigantic New French Decorative Dahlia.) This new variety is one of the largest and finest Decorative Dahlias. The flowers are produced upon long, wiry stems, well above the foliage. The color combination is pleasing and attractive but difficult to describe—violet-red heavily striped and splashed lilac and white. **\$1.00 each.**

VELMARY. A beautiful primrose-yellow, blending to golden yellow at the center, the whole overlaid a charming shade of orange-pink. The habit of the plant is perfect; strong, sturdy, vigorous growers and producing their gigantic specimens upon long, stiff stems. **\$1.50 each.**

WM. STARK SMITH. (Phenomenal New Decorative.) The plant is a vigorous grower, with heavy, dark, glossy green foliage and a remarkable constitution. The flowers are enormous, and produced upon stiff, wiry stems, well above the foliage. The blossom is perfect in form, of immense size, and exceedingly wonderful color combination—a beautiful golden yellow, artistically striped and splashed scarlet. **\$1.00 each.**

YELLOW MONS. LE NORMAND. (Giant French Decorative Dahlia.) An early and continuous bloomer, of good habit, producing its immense flowers on long stiff stems. In color a rich golden yellow, with occasional reddish markings. The largest and finest of this color. One of the most satisfactory garden varieties and equally good as an exhibition sort. **\$2.00 each.**



New Decorative Dahlia, Mina Burgle.



Decorative Dahlia, Mrs. Wm. H. Pepin.

Choice Decorative Dahlias

DELICE. Flowers are of good size, standing well above the foliage. A charming bright pink, suffused with lavender-pink. A well known cut-flower variety. **35c each.**

ELSIE DAVIDSON. A beautiful deep, golden-yellow, very large, and fine for cutting. **25c each.**

JEANNE CHARMET. The flowers measure from 7 to 10 inches in diameter and are borne on stiff, wiry stems frequently 18 to 24 inches long. Lilac-pink, shading to pure white toward the center, with a tinge of light yellow at the margins. **35c each.**

J. M. GOODRICH. It has size and beauty, exceptionally long stems, and is free-flowering. Beautiful salmon-pink, each petal tipped primrose-yellow. **50c each.**

LE GRAND MANITOU. Pure white, artistically striped, splashed, and blotched deep violet-purple. The plants occasionally bear a solid purple-colored flower. **35c each.**

MRS. WM. H. PEPIN. One of the best white Decoratives in existence. It is greatly superior in both size and form to the justly celebrated Mme. Marze, which has for several years been regarded as the best white in this class. **50c each.**

OREGON BEAUTY. A seedling from William Agnew, resembling the parent in size, shape, and color. Flowers are large and full to the center. Color, a glowing, fiery scarlet, making Oregon Beauty distinctive in every garden. **35c each.**

PRINCESS JULIANA. (Holland Decorative Dahlia.) It is perfect as an exhibition flower, ideal for garden decoration, and unsurpassed for cutting. Holland Dahlia specialists claim this the finest white Decorative Dahlia. **35c each.**

QUEEN MARY. This is a stronger grower than Delice. A large flower with full, rounded center. The color is a soft shade of pink. **50c each.**

SYLVIA. White edged pink. **25c each.**

SOUVENIR DE GUSTAV DOAZON. It is the largest Dahlia in existence. Flowers are full to the center and often measure 9 inches and over in diameter; they can be forced to measure over 12 inches. The color is a pleasing shade of orange-red. The plant is a very tall, vigorous grower with heavy, dark, glossy green foliage and a remarkable constitution. **25c each.**

One each of the 11 Decorative Dahlias for **\$3.25.**

You can secure the best Dahlias at small cost if you read this catalog carefully.

Standard Decorative Dahlias

AYESHA. A wonderfully handsome, clear light yellow. The flowers are of immense size, beautiful, regular form, with large, shell-like petals, and borne on long, stiff stems. The plant is a strong, vigorous grower and a profuse bloomer. **50c each.**

AUTUMN GLORY. A soft golden terra-cotta color that is rich and pleasing by day and entrancingly lovely under artificial light. **25c each.**

BARON SCHROEDER. Rich, glowing purple. **25c each.**

CHESTER S. WOODMAN. A gigantic flower of rich, reddish-purple. The plants are tall and sturdy, producing their blossoms on strong, stiff stems well above the foliage. **\$2.00 each.**



Decorative Dahlia, Le Grand Manitou.

CLARABEL. Color rich rosy purple. 25c each.

CLIFFORD W. BRUTON. A large canary-yellow. 25c each.

DR. TEVIS. One of the largest and most beautiful decorative Dahlias in cultivation. Blooms average 9 to 11 inches across; color is a beautiful shade of salmon-rose, suffused with old-gold, shading to a golden apricot. Fine for exhibition purposes. \$1.00 each.

DR. TYRREL. Very large, rich bronzy golden yellow, shaded orange. 35c each.

EVENTIDE. A splendid flower on long, stiff stems. For all purposes it may be termed a white flower, there being but the faintest flush of delicate rose on the edge of the flower, which seems to intensify its pureness. 30c each.

GOLDEN WEST. Best yellow; good stems; fine for cutting. 50c each.

GRAND DUKE ALEXIS. White, suffused lavender; very fine. 25c each.

GUILLAUME DE ST. VICTOR. A most striking and pleasing new Decorative Dahlia. White, suffused soft mauve-rose; delicate and chaste. 50c each.

HORTULANUS FIET. (Wonderful Holland Decorative Dahlia.) The coloring of this variety is a beautiful shade of salmon exquisitely blending to yellow at the center. 75c each.

INSULINDE. A very fine, large flower on good stem. Petals are curled and twisted. This makes a wonderful flower for decoration. Color very deep gold with bronze suffusion. \$2.00 each.

JEAN KERR. One of the finest whites for decorations. 75c each.

LYNDHURST. Brilliant cardinal red. A fine cut flower. 25c each.

MELODY. Splendid, regular form, with full, high center and reflexed outer petals. Color clear canary-yellow, tinting to creamy white at the tips. 25c each.



Decorative Dahlia, Dr. Tevis.

MABEL B. TAFT. The coloring is a novel yellow, suffused with pinkish apricot, lighter in the center and shading deeper toward the outer petals. The large flower has good depth and is composed of small, peculiarly shaped petals which give it refinement as well as beauty. It is particularly lovely under artificial light. Stems are long and absolutely stiff and straight. As a cut-flower, it has most unusual lasting qualities. This Dahlia will produce more blooms to a bush than any we have ever grown, but it must be freely disbudded. It wants lots of space as it is a most luxuriant grower. \$2.00 each.

MANDAIANA. An entirely distinct type. We hope in time this will form a large class represented in all the colors. The growth is remarkably sturdy and the stems are strong, each terminated with an extraordinarily large flower with numerous petals of a beautiful velvety ruby-red color. The plant starts to flower early and continues to bloom until late fall. Never exceeding 3 feet in height, this Dahlia is therefore better adapted to garden and landscape purposes than any other ever introduced.

Besides this, it lends itself to cultivation in pots and tubs, so that it forms a beautiful bushy plant like a hydrangea, flowering all summer. Wherever exhibited it was admired more than any other Dahlia and received all of the honors. At the Dahlia Exhibition it took the prize for the largest bloom; also a silver medal of the California Dahlia Society for the twenty-five best blooms of the decorative type. (See illustration page 28.) \$1.00 each.

MARY C. BURNS. This is truly a wonderful Dahlia. The outside of the petals is old-gold and the reverse a dull red. This combination of red and gold is new and immediately attracts attention. The size is enormous but the coloring is what makes the blossom so unique. \$3.00 each.

Decorative Dahlia, Mabel B. Taft.



STANDARD DECORATIVE DAHLIAS—Continued.

MILLIONAIRE. This mammoth new Decorative Dahlia exceeds any other Dahlia in existence in size. The color is a dainty lavender, with a pink sheen. The flowers are simply immense, deep and heavy. After the first flower, it is produced on extra-long, heavy, stiff stems. The Millionaire has won many first prizes and medals, all over this country for the largest flower in the show. **\$1.50 each.**

MRS. J. GARDNER CASSATT. Rose colored with grand stems and plenty of substance in flowers. **50c each.**

ORANGE BEAUTY. One of the handsomest Decorative varieties that has ever been introduced. It is a beautiful, glistening orange, deep and rich, the clearest and richest of this popular color. Plant is sturdy, healthy, of medium height, branching habit, and produces the flowers freely on stiff stems. **35c each.**

OSAM SHUDOW. This variety received an overwhelming vote as the most popular Dahlia in the 1918 San Francisco show. The most prominent feature of this Dahlia is its formation. The big, heavy, loose petals produce a flower more like a gigantic rose than a Dahlia. The coloring is a delightful old-rose, slightly suffused with lilac and shading to yellow at the center. The bush is sturdy and tall and the main stalk is the thickest we have ever seen. The flower stem is long, thick, and heavy and the blossom comes well above the attractive foliage. One bloom is a bouquet. A good producer of blossoms which are always full to the center. **\$5.00 each.**

PATRICK O'MARA. Autumn shade. Claimed an improvement over King of the Autumn. **\$2.00 each.**

PERLE DE LYON. Splendid pure white. Similar to Perle d'Or, but better. **35c each.**

VIRGINIA MAULE. Delicate tint of shell-pink. **25c each.**

New Colossal Dahlias

MRS. JOHN BOWMAN. The center petals are quilled, while the outer ones broaden out to the Decorative type. The color is an exquisite shade of deep, golden yellow, with

the reverse of the petals slightly tinged magenta. The stems are long and exceptionally stiff, carrying the large bloom quite free of the foliage. It blooms freely. **\$2.00 each.**

Select Colossal Dahlias

A. E. JOHNSON. A perfect example of the giant-flowering type. The plants are strong and sturdy, with good habit of growth. The ground color of the bloom is white or light blush, overlaid with clear rose-pink. A very large and fine flower. **50c each.**

AMERICAN BEAUTY. A seedling from the well known French variety, Le Closse, being almost identical in form, shape, and size. The flowers are of gigantic size and are produced on long, heavy stems, well above the foliage. The color is a gorgeous wine-crimson. **35c each.**

DREER'S YELLOW. A beautiful new Colossal Dahlia of perfect form; stems long and straight, carrying the blooms well above the foliage. The flowers often measure 7 to 8 inches in diameter. Color rich, sulphur-yellow. **50c each.**

CUBAN GIANT (Dr. J. P. Kirkland). Dark velvety crimson; large. Stems long and wiry. Plants are tall and sturdy. **35c each.**

D. M. MOORE. A rich, deep, velvety Victoria-lake, which is a shade deeper than deep maroon, the nearest approach to black. A mammoth flower produced in profusion on long, stiff stems. **50c each.**

FIREBURST. The flower is flatly built, has broad, long petals, and is an intense scarlet, slightly shaded orange-red. Some specimens measure 8 inches and over in diameter. The finest scarlet Colossal Dahlia. **50c each.**

GOLDEN WEST. Pure yellow. The petals are deeply serrated, giving the flower a fluffy appearance which is most attractive. **50c each.**

J. K. ALEXANDER. The color of this beautiful flower is a royal shade of clear, rich violet-purple, which deepens to an exquisite deep purple. The gigantic flowers are borne on long, wiry stems, well above the foliage. **50c each.**

MME. MARZE. A grand, white Colossal variety of perfect form, and immense size. **50c each.**

PURPLE DUKE. The petals are cup-shaped and evenly quilled to the center. Color, a rich, deep purple—a royal color that attracts everyone's attention. **50c each.**

MRS. ROOSEVELT. A most beautiful flower, of immense size, graceful form, and with excellent stems for cutting. Flowers are 6 to 8 inches in diameter. Delicate pink, shading to soft pink. **50c each.**

TILLAMOOK. Color delicate blush, deepening at the tips to rose-pink. Its pleasing color, combined with its large size and free blooming habit, make this a prize-winner. **35c each.**

YELLOW COLOSSE. Large, showy flowers of pure primrose-yellow are produced very freely on long, graceful stems. Its golden, cup-shaped petals are daintily arranged, completing this beautiful, perfect flower. **50c each.**

One each of the above 13 Colossal Dahlias for **\$5.00.**

Collarette Dahlias

ARDEN. Deep golden yellow, blotched vivid orange-crimson; collar pure yellow. Strong plants. **50c each.**

CROWN PRINCESS CHARLOTTE. Bright chestnut-red, with long, yellow collar; very large and distinct. **50c each.**

JULES BUYSSENS. White and rose; collar white, suffused rose. **25c each.**

PRINCESS LOUISE. New. Carmine and white; collar white, suffused carmine. **25c each.**

REGULARITY. Color scarlet and white; most effective for all purposes. **25c each.**

New Show and Fancy Dahlias

MAUDE ADAMS. (New Show Dahlia.) The color is a pure snowy white, very effectively overlaid clear delicate pink. Undoubtedly one of the finest of the Show types and highly recommended for all purposes. **25c each.**

MISS HELEN HOLLIS. (Gigantic Scarlet Show Dahlia.) Undoubtedly the largest and best deep scarlet Show Dahlia in existence. Blossoms are on long, stiff stems, well above the foliage. Plant extremely sturdy and produces very luxuriant foliage. Highly recommended. **50c each.**

Select Show and Fancy Dahlias

A. D. LIVONI. Beautiful soft pink. Well-formed flowers with long stems. Perfectly round, ball-shaped flowers, each petal being very tightly quilled and arranged in exact regularity. Free flowering. 25c each.

ARABELLA. Sulphur-yellow, tipped pinkish white. 25c each.

DOROTHY PEACOCK. The flowers are of good size, exquisite form, great substance; the color is a beautiful, clear, live pink that appeals to everyone. 50c each.

FLAG OF TRUCE. (English Show Dahlia.) Flowers are perfectly quilled, resembling in form the popular Grand Duke Alexis. Pure white, effectively tinted violet-lavender. 35c each.

MADEMOISELLE LILY LARGE. A clear yellow, striped and speckled vermillion. Very large and a free bloomer. 25c each.

MURIEL. A very satisfactory cut-flower variety. The flowers are a most charming shade of orange, of good size, and produced upon stems of remarkable length. 35c each.

NORMA. Flowers are large, perfectly quilled, and of a most exquisite shade of live bright orange. The blossoms are produced in remarkable profusion. 35c each.

STORM KING. The most reliable pure white Show Dahlia to date. Flowers produced on good stems, well above the foliage. Free-flowering. 25c each.

STRADELLA. Beautiful deep purple-crimson. Exceptionally free-flowering. Stems long and wiry. One of the best to date. 25c each.

VIVIAN. White, effectively edged rose-violet. An extremely wonderful blending of color possessed only by the rare novelties. One of our champions and a variety worthy of the highest words of praise. Fanciers who have grown Vivian are enthusiastic over its merits. 25c each.

One each of the above 10 Show and Fancy Dahlias for \$2.50.

Standard Show and Fancy Dahlias

ALICE EMILY. Orange yellow. Large and fine. 25c each.

ANDREW JACKSON. Deep purple. A fine, large, well-quilled flower on good stems. Very desirable. 35c each.

ANGUS MEGAR. New. The largest and finest shaped lavender-purple Show Dahlia to my knowledge; tall and sturdy. 50c each.

EDNA BROWNING. (Hybrid Show Dahlia.) Deep cerise-pink, shaded nearly white at base; tips of petals serrated and of lighter shade. Very large flowers; stems good length. Very desirable. \$1.00 each.

ELSIE BURGESS. Color delicate white ground tipped and suffused with a beautiful lavender and faint light pink. Free bloomer; fine for cut flowers. 25c each.

GEN. BOOTH. Beautiful shade of light purple. Flowers large, and on long stems, standing high above the foliage. 50c each.

JOHN STANHOPE. Large red-salmon flower on long stems. Most desirable rich color. \$1.00 each.

KING OF SHOWS. Deep butter-yellow; solid color throughout. Every petal is perfectly quilled and uniquely formed. A mammoth flower, on long stems. It is without doubt the finest Show Dahlia ever grown and should be seen to be appreciated. \$2.00 each.

PENELOPE. White, flaked rosy lake; beautiful and chaste. 20c each.



Snow Dahlia, Stradella.

PRINCESS VICTORIA. The finest pure yellow Show Dahlia in existence. Clear, pure, canary-yellow, without shade or blemish from bud to old age. Perfect form, on long, slender stems. An extremely early and profuse bloomer. 25c each.

PURPLE GEM. Deep purple; distinct. 20c each.

ROBT. BROOMFIELD. Pure white, tall grower. 25c each.

ZEBRA. Pearl-white, edged deep pink. 25c each.

Pompon Dahlias

ADMIRAL DOTT. Pink, with lavender tinge. Very free bloomer. Round, perfect blossoms. 15c each.

ARIEL. Buff tinted orange. Very desirable. 15c each.

BOBBY. Very finely formed flowers of an attractive shade of plum-color. An extra-good Pompon. 15c each.

CHALLENGE. White and dark maroon. A variegated novelty attracting much attention. 15c each.

GIRLIE. Pinkish mauve. 25c each.

HIGHLAND MARY. Pink and white. Quite large flower and very productive and free. 15c each.

KLEIN DOMITEA. Bright golden terra-cotta. Profuse. 20c each.

KLEIN GRETCHEN. White, shaded crimson, leaving the blossom principally crimson; base of petal is crimson. Striking and beautiful. 15c each.

LITTLE FRANK. Amber, shaded salmon. 25c each.

MADELINE. Pale primrose, edged with rose-purple. Very free-flowering. 25c each.

NEATNESS. Salmon-pink. 25c each.

SNOW CLAD. Pure white. This dainty little white flower should be seen to be appreciated. It is very prolific, producing a great abundance of flowers. 20c each.

ZOE. Base of petals and edges clear yellow. Tips white. This is a very attractive Dahlia and well worth having. Sometimes blossoms come all yellow. 15c each.



Mandaiana Dahlia. (See page 25).

Single Dahlias

G. E. VARNUM. Deep red, tipped lighter. 25c each.

LA FAVORITE. White, suffused rose, striped with rich purple. An exquisitely dainty flower. Large and blossoms freely. 20c each.

ELINOR. One of Alexander's charming seedlings. The color is a delightful yellow, heavily tipped a light shade of crushed strawberry. 25c each.

MARGARET PERKINS. One of the most beautiful varieties of recent introduction. The flowers are very large, have rather pointed petals, are wide, but not overlapping, and are borne on long, stiff stems. The color is pure white, with about half of each petal tipped light pink; first flower being tipped cerise-pink, and like Twentieth Century, of which it is a seedling, growing steadily lighter as the season advances, becoming a clear soft pink late. 15c each.

SENSATION. Vivid vermillion, heavily tipped white. An early and profuse bloomer. 15c each.

Century Dahlias

BLUSHING BRIDE. A variegated Dahlia of beautiful color, resembling Blushing Maiden, except that the florets are of a darker shade and a more decided contrast in the coloring. 20c each.

CREAM CENTURY. A delicately colored, giant flower. Color a rich cream, which suggested the name. The plants are 5 feet high and bloom early, profusely, and continuously until frost. 20c each.

DAUNTLESS. About one-fourth of petal at base is yellow, remainder of petal rose-pink, edged, dotted and streaked with magenta. Some of the petals have several stripes of the magenta through them, while others have a somewhat less number of streaks. 15c each.

FRINGED TWENTIETH CENTURY.

A great improvement over Twentieth Century; much larger, brighter color, while the stems are long, slender and stiff. Color bright rosy crimson, with lighter markings. Height 4 feet. 20c each.

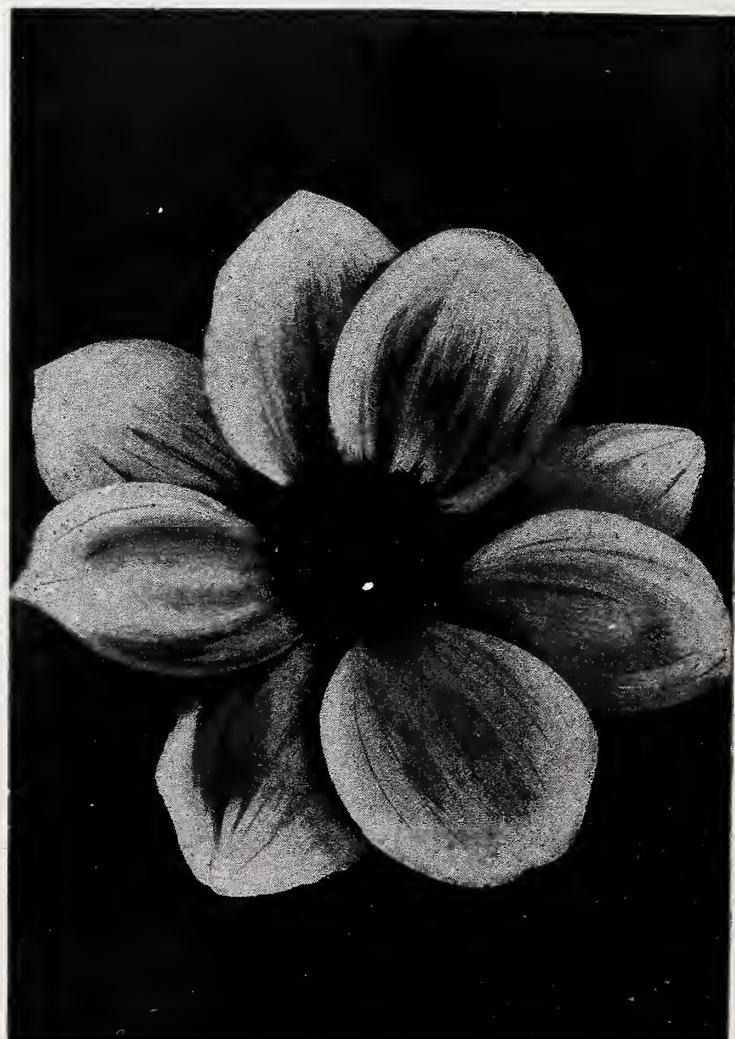
JOSEPHINE. Flowers very large, of splendid regular form, but, unlike so many white single Dahlias, the long, wiry stems hold the flowers erect. Strong grower. 50c each.

MRS. JOSEPH LUCAS. Rich yellow, overlaid bronzy scarlet, lightened, suffused, and edged salmon-rose. The flowers are immense in size, of splendid substance, lasting a week after cutting. Medium height (4 feet) and blooms so freely as to resemble a huge bouquet. 25c each.

ROSE-PINK CENTURY. The largest and best deep pink; enormous flowers on long, 3-foot stems; sure and continuous bloomer, vigorous plant. Height 5 feet. 20c each.

ST. GEORGE IMPROVED. A seedling of the St. George, but a larger, stronger plant with heavier foliage. Flower clear canary-yellow, on longer stems. 25c each.

WHITE STAR. Flowers beautiful pure white. Plants 4 feet high, 3 feet through; enormous quantities of blooms. 25c each.



Single Dahlia, La Favorite.

Gladioli

America. Conceded to be one of the finest varieties for cutting or bedding; color a beautiful soft flesh-pink, orchid-like in its coloring and texture. 7c each; 75c per doz.; \$5.00 per 100.

Augusta. A lovely and useful variety, pure white with blue anthers. 7c each; 75c per doz.; \$5.00 per 100.

Berkshire. Delicate pink. 20c each; \$2.00 per doz.

Bertrex. Stands at the top of all existing white varieties. Flowers resemble America in shape. 15c each; \$1.50 per doz.; \$10.00 per 100.

Chicago White. Pure white, lightly marked with lavender; fine for cutting. 7c each; 75c per doz.; \$5.00 per 100.

Gretchen Zang. A large-growing variety; flowers of a beautiful soft melting shade of pink, blending into a deep salmon on the lower petals. Blooms from small bulbs. 15c each; \$1.50 per doz.; \$10.00 per 100.

Glory of Holland. A new white with a slight tinting of pale pink and anthers of delicate lavender. One of the best whites. 10c each; \$1.00 per doz.; \$7.50 per 100.

Halley. Large open flowers; delicate salmon-pink; very early. 7c each; 75c per doz.; \$5.00 per 100.

Ida Van. A beautiful deep salmon red or flaming orange-pink. Very rich color. 7c each; 75c per doz.; \$5.00 per 100.

Kunderdii Glory. Large creamy-white flowers with crimson stripe in center of each petal; end of petals ruffled. 10c each; \$1.00 per doz.; \$7.00 per 100.

Le Marechal Foch. Rose pink, resembling America in color, but deeper. Before long will be the most popular Gladiolus. Blooms are twice as large as America. 25c each; \$2.50 per doz.; \$20.00 per 100.

L'Immaculee. A favorite pure white for cutting; splendid spikes and early. 15c each; \$1.50 per doz.; \$10.00 per 100.

Louise. The lavender queen among the Gladioli. Velvety maroon blotch toward the center. 35c each; \$4.00 per doz.; \$25.00 per 100.

Loveliness. Large creamy white flowers, suffused with soft pink; a lovely variety. 12c each; \$1.25 per doz.; \$8.00 per 100.

Mary Fennell. Light lavender. 20c each; \$2.00 per doz.

Mrs. Francis King. A striking shade of light scarlet or flame-color; one of the most effective. 7c each; 75c per doz.; \$5.00 per 100.

Mrs. Frank Pendleton. The flowers are of largest size, borne on strong, straight spikes. In color a lovely salmon-pink with brilliant deep red blotches in the throat. 10c each; \$1.00 per doz.; \$7.50 per 100.

Mrs. Watt. A most distinct and beautiful sort; rich deep cherry-red. 10c each; \$1.00 per doz.; \$7.50 per 100.

Myrtle. Clear, delicate rose-pink, considered one of the most beautiful of the many pink sorts. 15c each; \$1.50 per doz.; \$12.00 per 100.

Niagara. A charming variety; delicate cream-yellow, lightly marked and splashed with rosy carmine in the throat; beautiful as a cut-flower. 10c each; \$1.00 per doz.; \$7.50 per 100.

Peace. Immense pure white flowers with a touch of carmine in the lower petals. These are borne on tall, graceful spikes; a beautiful and exceedingly refined variety. 10c each; \$1.00 per doz.; \$7.50 per 100.

Panama. Rich rose-pink; a favorite wherever high-grade varieties are grown. 10c each; \$1.00 per doz.; \$7.50 per 100.

Pink Perfection. This magnificent Gladiolus is a soft apple-blossom pink with chamois suffusion. 15c each; \$1.50 per doz.; \$10.00 per 100.

Prince of Wales. Early flowering; large, delicate apricot-pink flowers suffused salmon. 15c each; \$1.50 per doz.; \$10.00 per 100.

Queen of Whites. White. 25c each; \$2.50 per doz.

Schwaben. A meritorious variety of wonderful vigor. Strong, erect spikes and large, well-expanded flowers of a clear canary-yellow with a small blotch of deep garnet in the throat. 10c each; \$1.00 per doz.; \$8.00 per 100.

Summer Beauty. Deep salmon. 20c each; \$2.00 per doz.

Yellow Hammer. Pure yellow, slightly marked with red in the throat; a beautiful variety for cutting. 12c each; \$1.25 per doz.; \$8.00 per 100.

Primulinus Hybrids

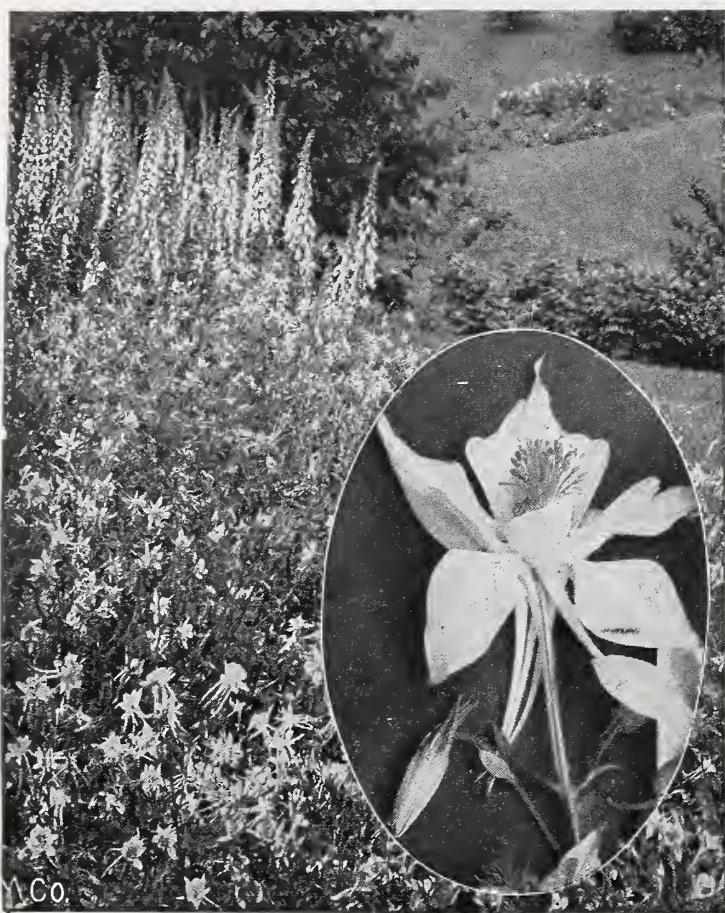
The original of this type, introduced from South Africa, has been improved by crossing with choice garden varieties. The mixed hybrids here offered are certain to produce some beautiful flowers, mostly in tones running from light yellow to orange, apricot, and crimson; the flowers are of good size, borne on tall graceful spikes, and are particularly adapted for cutting; they are of healthy, vigorous constitution. 4c each; 75c per doz.; \$4.00 per 100; \$35.00 per 1000.

Mixed Gladioli
75c per doz.; \$4.00 per 100.



Mixed Gladioli.

Hardy Flowering Plants



Aquilegia.

ACHILLEA Ptarmica, The Pearl. Small white flowers, full double, borne freely through the whole season; from 18 inches to 2 feet high. **25c each; \$2.50 per doz.**

ANCHUSA Italica. A perennial of great worth. It has gentian blue flowers in long sprays like the Larkspur. June and July. **35c each; \$3.50 per doz.**

ANEMONE. (Windflower.) Pink and white flowers resembling a dainty single rose. The Anemones are second to none for cutting. **25c each; \$2.50 per doz.**

ANTHEMIS Tinctoria. Flowers yellow. Splendid for cut flowers. **25c each; \$2.50 per doz.**

AQUILEGIA. (Columbine.) Too well known to need much description. **25c each; \$2.50 per doz.**

BAPTISIA Australis. (False Indigo.) 2-3 ft. Blooms in May and June. The attractive blue, pea-shaped flowers are borne in short spikes. Will stand partial shade. **25c each; \$2.50 per doz.**

BEGONIA. Hardy. Beautiful pink flowers. Suitable for shady places. **25c each; \$2.50 per doz.**

BOCCONIA Cordata. (Plume Poppy.) A unique plant, well adapted for shrubbery, beds, or to plant where a bold group is wanted. White flowers in loose plumes. **25c each; \$2.50 per doz.**

BOLTONIA. (Starwort). Resembles the asters. Excellent for massing. **25c each; \$2.50 per doz.**

CALLIOPSIS. Flowers are rich golden yellow. Very free bloomer and fine for cutting. **25c each; \$2.50 per doz.**

CENTAUREA Montana. (Perennial Corn-flower.) Good foliage, large flowers. Blue. June to September. **25c each; \$2.50 per doz.**

CAMPANULA. (Bellflower.) A hardy garden is incomplete without a collection of these charming perennials. **25c each; \$2.50 per doz.**

CHRYSANTHEMUM Maximum. (Shasta Daisy.) Blooms are typical white Daisy form but immense in size, measuring from 3 to 5 inches in diameter. **25c each.**

C., Hardy Varieties. An assortment of colors including White, Yellow, Bronze, Pink, and Red. **25c each; \$2.50 per doz.**

CONVALLARIA Majalis. (Lily-of-the-Valley.) Pure white bell-shaped flowers on stems from 6 to 10 inches long. **Clumps, 25c each; \$2.50 per doz.**

DELPHINIUM Belladonna. (Larkspur.) Color azure-blue, with each bloom marked with a white eye; flower spikes will average 2½ feet high. **Clumps, 25c to 50c each; \$2.50 to \$5.00 per doz.**

DELPHINIUM Hybrids. Colors shading from light to dark blue. **25c each; \$2.50 per doz.**

DIANTHUS Barbatus. (Sweet William.) Various colors. May and June. **25c each; \$2.50 per doz.**

D. Plumarius. Scotch pink semi-double clove fragrant flowers in all colors. May and June. **25c each; \$2.50 per doz.**

DICENTRA Spectabilis. (Bleeding Heart.) Heart-shaped flowers, pink marked with white, in long, drooping racemes; an old-fashioned garden favorite. **50c each.**

DIGITALIS. (Foxglove.) Partial to a cool, somewhat shaded position. Attractive old garden favorite. Flowers in showy spikes. Mixed colors. **25c each; \$2.50 per doz.**



Delphinium.

HARDY FLOWERING PLANTS—Continued.

EULALIA Japonica Variegata. Variety of ornamental grass with foliage striped white and green. **Clumps, 30c to 50c each.**

E. Japonica Zebrina. This variety has foliage marked with light green and pale yellow across the leaves rather than lengthwise. **Clumps, 30c to 50c each.**

FUNKIA Subcordata Grandiflora. (Day Lily.) White flowers in August. **25c and 50c each.**

F. Undulata Variegata. The margins of the foliage are deep green, while the center is clear white; flowers are pure white on long stems and desirable for cutting. **25c and 50c each.**

GAILLARDIA. (Blanket Flower.) One of the most satisfactory plants. It flowers in great profusion nearly all summer long. **25c each; \$2.50 per doz.**

GYPSOPHILA Paniculata. (Baby's Breath.) Very fine foliage; small white flowers; valuable for cutting and to combine with larger flowers. **25c each; \$2.50 per doz.**

HELIANTHUS Mollis Grandiflorus. (Perennial Sunflower.) Flowers golden yellow; plant about 5 feet high. **25c and 50c each.**

H. Multiflorus fl. pl. Full double flowers, deep golden yellow. **25c and 50c each.**

H. Maximilianii. Late-blooming; flowers clear yellow, opening in late summer and continuing until November. **25c each; \$2.50 per doz.**

HELIOPSIS Zinniaeflora. Orange yellow. Fine for the border and splendid for cutting. **25c each; \$2.50 per doz.**

HEMEROCALLIS Flava. (Lemon Lily.) Sweet scented, lemon-colored blooms in May. **25c each; \$2.50 per doz.**

H. Fulva Kwanso fl. pl. Orange-yellow flowers, full double. **35c each.**

HESPERIS Matronalis. (Sweet Rocket.) An old-fashioned plant growing about 2½ feet high; flowers white and lilac, and extremely fragrant. **25c each; \$2.50 per doz.**

HIBISCUS. (Mallow.) Hibiscus is best adapted for planting in a damp place. **25c each; \$2.50 per doz.**

HOLLYHOCK. Too well known to need description. Single and double in all colors. **25c each; \$2.50 per doz.**

IBERIS Semperflorens. (Hardy Candytuft.) Large heads. White flowers; blooms May and June. **25c each; \$2.50 per doz.**

LAVANDULA Vera. (Sweet Lavender.) The Lavender bears those familiar fragrant spikes of flowers so useful for the linen closet. Gray evergreen foliage. **25c each; \$2.50 per doz.**

LOBELIA Cardinalis. (Cardinal Flower.) A fine hardy plant for the border producing fine spikes of red flowers in July and August. **25c each; \$2.50 per doz.**

LYCHNIS Chalcedonica. Most desirable variety, orange scarlet, 3 feet high. **25c each; \$2.50 per doz.**

LATHYRUS. (Hardy Sweet Pea.) Pink and white. Blooms all summer. **50c each.**

MYOSOTIS Palustris. (Hardy Forget-me-not.) **25c each; \$2.50 per doz.**

PAPAVER Orientalis. (Oriental Poppy.) Pink and red. **25c each; \$2.50 per doz.**

PAPAVER. (Iceland Poppy.) **25c each; \$2.50 per doz.**



Gaillardia.

PLATYCODON Grandiflora. (Chinese Bell Flower.) A very handsome, hardy perennial with beautiful bell-shaped flowers. **25c each; \$2.50 per doz.**

PHYSOSTEGIA Virginiana. (False Dragon-head.) Showy rose-pink flowers in June and July; plants grow from 2 to 3 feet high and are desirable for border plants. **25c and 50c each.**

PYRETHRUM Roseum Hybridum (Chrysanthemum Coccineum). Flowers resembling daisies, and because of the long stems are valuable for cutting; colors white and rose-pink. **25c each; \$2.50 per doz.**

RUDBECKIA. (Golden Glow.) One of the best known hardy flowers, blooming from July to September. **25c each; \$2.50 per doz.**

SALVIA Azurea Grandiflora. Slender spikes of blue flowers; blooms in great abundance. **25c each; \$2.50 per doz.**

STOKESIA Cyanea. (Stoke's Hardy Aster.) Very showy. **25c each; \$2.50 per doz.**

TRADESCANTIA Virginiana. (Spiderwort.) Blooms all summer and is desirable for shady places; flowers light blue. **25c each; \$2.50 per doz.**

TRITOMA Pfitzeri. (Red Hot Poker.) The most curiously formed head of flowers in cultivation. Flamboyant is a very good description of the flower heads. July to October. **35c each; \$3.50 per doz.**

VERONICA Spicata. (Speedwell.) Flowers in June and July. Magnificent sprays of bright blue flowers. **25c each; \$2.50 per doz.**

YUCCA Filamentosa. (Adam's Needle.) One of the finest hardy ornamental foliage and flowering plants. Strong plants, **50c each.**

Phlox

One of the most attractive of our perennial plants. Its erect stems, topped by great clusters of small flowers, put it in a class by itself.

Prices, except where otherwise noted, 25c each; \$2.50 per doz.

Argon. Delicate salmon-rose. Dwarf.

Aurora Boreale. Salmon-scarlet, deep crimson eye.

Balzac. Bright lilac-rose, with large blood-red eye.

Baron Van Dedem. New. Glistening scarlet-blood-red.

B. Comte. Rich, satiny amaranth.

Bouquet Fleuri. White, cherry-red eye.

Bridesmaid. Tall white, large rose-crimson center.

Clara Benz. Brilliant rose-carmine, white eye, with lilac-violet halo. Medium dwarf.

Comte Ungerer Sternberg. White ground, overlaid carmine-rose, dark carmine eye. Large flowers; extra fine.

Comte Von Hochberg. Very large; dark crimson; best of its color and one of the handsomest of the Phloxes.

De Mirbel. Coppery rose, shading to white; crimson center. Medium dwarf.

Eclaireur. Bright rose-carmine, rose halo.

Edward Lockroy. Very large flowers; velvety violet, bordered slate.

Elizabeth Campbell. Large trusses of flowers of quite a new color—light salmon, changing to pink in center. Extra.

Europa. A new variety with large, perfectly formed, white flowers with crimson-carmine eye; fine shape trusses.

F. G. Von Lassburg. Very large; white.

Flambeau. Orange-scarlet, dark center.

Frau Antoine Buchner. Undoubtedly the finest white Phlox yet introduced. Strong habit; flowers of enormous size and perfect form.

Frau Dr. Ackerknecht. Flesh pink, carmine-red eye. Large flowers.

Gismonda. Carmine-rose, bordered white; dark carmine-rose eye.

G. A. Strohlein. Beautiful novelty. Extra large scarlet-orange flowers, with bright carmine eye.

Goliath. A new, distinct variety of gigantic growth; flowers bright carmine with dark carmine-red center. Flowers early.

Hodur. New. Flesh-pink, with large white eye.

Hervor. Bright mauve-pink, pure white center; very large.

Jeanne d'Arc (Syn. Pearl). White. Fine late variety.

Mrs. Jenkins. The best white Phlox on the market; splendid for massing. Comes into flower early in the season.

Jules Sandeau. Very large flowering; pure pink. Dwarf.

Josephine Gerbeaux. Pure white, with large rose center beautifully blended.

La France. Light violet-rose, light carmine eye. Medium size.

L'Aiglon. Panicles and flowers of carmine-rose, shading darker toward the center. Extra.

Lamartine. Rich Parma-violet, large white center; one of the best.

Loki. New. Salmon-pink, with dark carmine eye.

Magnificence. Bright rose. Very fine.

Margarete Closs. Salmon color, with dark carmine eye.

Mary Wilkins. Pure white, large carmine magenta center.

Miss Lingard. White, faint lilac eye. A grand free-blooming variety.

Mme. E. Love. Large pure white blooms; foliage light green, mottled yellow.

Pantheon. Cerise-salmon, white center. Large, branched spikes.

Paul Martin. Soft Indian-rose, with tints of dawn, center crimson violet encircled white. Beautiful.

Paul & Son. Perfectly round flowers. Pure white, with purple eye.

Pharaon. Enormous flowers of clear lilac-rose; large white center.

Rijnstroomb. New. Immense trusses with blooms larger than a silver dollar. Beautiful clear pink. Extra fine.

Rosenberg. Rich carmine-violet, with blood-red eye; fine trusses and immense flowers.

R. P. Struthers (Tall). Salmon pink with crimson center.

Sommerkleid. Enormous flowers of pale flesh-color.

Tapis Blanc. Large panicles of large white flowers, of perfect form. Individual flowers larger than any other white variety. Plant dwarf, 6 to 8 inches high. Unusually fine for edging.

William Robinson. Soft rose-pink with conspicuous center. Large flowers on branching spikes 4 feet high.



Phlox, Miss Lingard.

Cannas

Allemania. (Orchid-flowered.) Salmon with golden markings. 5 feet. 15c each; \$1.50 per doz.

Cheerfulness. No more appropriate name could be given to this brilliant variety. Its beautiful bright fire-red or deep orange flowers appear early and continue without interruption until frost. Add to the prevailing color a golden border and center, with each petal flaked carmine-crimson, and you may form some conception of this fascinating variety. 3½ feet. 20c each; \$2.00 per doz.

Eureka. Very fine, white, grows to a height of 4 ft. 20c each; \$2.00 per doz.

Firebird. (Oiseau de Feu.) A remarkable variety with perfectly formed florets, 7 to 8 inches across; brilliant cardinal-red. 4 feet. 35c each; \$4.00 per doz.

Hungaria. Flowers large in good sized trusses freely produced. The color is a beautiful rose-pink. 3½ feet. 20c each; \$2.00 per doz.

King Humbert. (Orchid-flowered.) The most popular Canna. Great orange-scarlet flowers surmount the vigorous dark bronze foliage throughout the season. 5 feet. 15c each; \$1.50 per doz.

Mrs. Alfred Conard. One of the very best Cannas in commerce today. The large, exquisitely shaded salmon-pink flowers are produced in great abundance on robust, upright plants. 4 feet. 25c each; \$2.50 per doz.

Orange Bedder. A particularly bright orange with just sufficient scarlet infusion to intensify the dazzling mass of color; very free-flowing. Awarded a certificate of merit by the S. A. F. and O. H. at New York. 5 ft. 20c each; \$2.00 per doz.

Wintzer's Colossal. (Orchid-flowered.) The largest-flowered Canna; the florets often measure 8 inches across, and are bright scarlet. 5 feet. 15c each; \$1.50 per doz.



Lilium Candidum—Madonna Lily.

The President. When the Canna, Firebird, was introduced, its immense florets and bright red color immediately insured its popularity. The President possesses all the good qualities of Firebird, enhanced by extraordinary vigor and perfect healthy foliage. It grows to a height of 5 feet and produces its immense trusses of giant florets in great profusion. 50c each; \$5.00 per doz.

Wyoming. (Orchid-flowered.) Massive orange flowers, which make a strong contrast with the rich bronze foliage. 6 ft. 15c each; \$1.50 per doz.

Yellow King Humbert. (Orchid-flowered.) A sport from King Humbert, in which the foliage is green and the flowers yellow with red spots. 15c each; \$1.50 per doz.

Lilies - Lilium

Auratum. (Golden-banded Lily.) This is one of the prettiest, if not the prettiest, of all Lilies. Flowers creamy-white, spotted brown. 50c each; \$5.00 per doz.

Candidum. (Madonna Lily.) This variety is of easy culture, with plenty of flowers in June; very fragrant. 40c each; \$4.00 per doz.

Longiflorum. (Easter Lily.) Not so hardy as the above varieties, and better for conservatory. 40c each; \$4.00 per doz.

Speciosum Album. Similar to the following, but pure white. 40c each; \$4.00 per doz.

Speciosum Rubrum. White and deep pink. One bulb produces from eight to twelve flowers. 40c each; \$4.00 per doz.

Ismene Calathina. (Peruvian Daffodil.) A fine summer flowering bulb, producing large Amaryllis-like, pure white, fragrant flowers. Bulbs must be kept in a dry, warm place. Plant out middle of May. Bulbs must be taken up in the fall. 25c each; \$2.50 per doz.

Lily-of-the-Valley. See Convallaria.

Lemon Lily. See Hemerocallis.

August Lily. See Funkia.

Yellow Day Lily. See Hemerocallis.



Paeonia - Peony

The rival of the rose and a wonderful addition to any garden. Our list comprises stock true to name in variety and color. The extent of color enables one to have just what they wish. The time to plant is September and October to warrant bloom the following summer. They prefer rich soil and will respond to a little attention. Not our variety, but our stock is limited and quite often it is advisable to substitute, although we do not do so without the customer's permission.

Collection No. 1

Avalanche. (Crousse, 1886.) Large, compact, globular rose type. Pure white, edged with carmine. Midseason. **50c each.**

Baroness Schroeder. (Kelway, 1890.) Very large, globular, rose type. Flesh-white bud, bleaching to white when open; fragrant. Strong grower. Late. **\$1.50 each.**

Dr. Bretonneau. (Verdier, 1854.) Medium to large bomb type. Pale lilac-rose. Fragrant. Vigorous, free bloomer and good keeper. Midseason. **50c each.**

Claire Dubois. (Crousse, 1886.) Mammoth globular rose type, clear deep violet-rose. Delicate fragrance, strong grower and free bloomer. Late. **70c each.**

Delachei. (Delache, 1856.) Medium compact rose type. Large petals. Violet-crimson. Strong grower. Late. **50c each.**

Delicatissima. (Unknown.) Large rose type. Pale lilac-rose; fragrant. Strong and tall grower of fine habit. Early. **50c each.**

Felix Crousse. (Crousse, 1881.) Large, compact, bomb type. Brilliant ruby-red. Fragrant. Strong grower and free bloomer; absolutely the best all-around red in existence. Midseason. **75c each.**

Festiva Maxima. (Miellez, 1851.) Very large, globular, rose type. White flecked crimson. Tall, free grower. Early. **50c each.**

Grandiflora. (Richardson, 1883.) Large, flat, rose type. Rose-white; fragrant. Late, often blooms for three weeks. **\$1.50 each.**

Grandiflora Nivea Plena. (Lemon, 1824.) Large, globular, rose type. Milk-white; fragrant. First white to bloom. **\$1.50 each.**

Karl Rosenfield. (Rosenfield, 1908.) Large, globular, compact semi-rose type. Unsurpassed as an early brilliant red. **\$4.50 each.**

Lamartine. (Lemoine, 1908.) Large compact, globular rose type. Carmine rose petals bordered silvery white. Tall, erect, strong grower. Late; extra good. **\$10.00 each.**

Livingstone. (Crousse, 1879.) Large, compact, and perfect rose type. Pale lilac-rose. Strong, medium height, and free bloomer. Good for cut-flowers. Late. **50c each.**

Mme. de Verneville. (Crousse, 1885.) Large, full, bomb type. Pure white, center blush when first opened. Free bloomer; delightfully fragrant. Early. **75c each.**

Mme. Emile Lemoine. (Lemoine, 1899.) Large, semi-globular, semi-rose type. Milk-white; fragrant. Midseason. **60c each.**

Mons. Jules Elie. (Crousse, 1888.) Very large, compact, bomb type. Pale lilac-rose, fragrant. Strong grower. Early. **\$1.00 each.**

Modeste Guerin. (Guerin, 1845.) Large, compact, typical bomb type. Described by the Peony Society as solferino-red. Darkest of the pinks. Fragrant. Early. **75c each.**

Octavie Demay. (Calot, 1867.) Very large, flat crown. Guards and center pale hydrangea-pink. Dwarf. Good for cut-flowers. Early. **\$1.50 each.**

Pierre Duchartre. (Crousse, 1895.) Large, compact, rose type. Delicate flesh-pink. Fragrant. Strong grower and free bloomer. Midseason. **\$1.25 each.**

Triomphe de L'Exposition de Lille. (Calot, 1865.) Large, compact, rose type. Hydrangea-pink, mottled with darker tints. A monster flower with evenly lapped petals. Midseason. **75c each.**

Venus. (Kelway.) Large, compact crown, with hydrangea-pink petals. True stock is scarce. Midseason. **75c each.**

Peonies, Collection No. 2

Rare and scarce stock of which we have a limited supply.

Floral Treasure. Very large, showy rose type. Pale lilac-rose. Fragrant. Strong, tall upright grower. Midseason. **50c each.**



Felix Crousse.



Mad. De Verneville.

PEONIES—COLLECTION NO. 2—Continued.

Golden Harvest. Medium sized, loose bomb or informal rose type. Guards pale lilac-rose. Center creamy white. Fragrant. Dwarf habit. Midseason. **.50c each.**

Jupiter. (Kelway.) Large rosy magenta. erect. Medium tall, very free bloomer. One of the best for landscape use. Early. **.50c each.**

Monsieur Krelage. (Crousse, 1882.) Large compact, semi-rose type. Dark solferino-red, with silvery tips. Slightly fragrant. Strong and free bloomer. Late. **.75c each.**

Philomele. (Calot, 1861.) Medium sized, low flat crown. Guards bright violet-rose; anemone center of amber-yellow petals, Fragrant. Midseason. **\$1.50 each.**

Rubra Superba. (Richardson, 1871.) Large, compact, informal rose type. Deep carmine rose or crimson. Fragrant. Medium grower and bloomer. Very late. **.75c each.**

Umbellata Rosea. (Unknown.) Large, informal rose type. Guards violet-rose shading to an amber-white center. Strong grower. Free bloomer. Early. **.75c each.**

Magnifica. (Miellez, 1856.) Large compact, globular, rose type. Hydrangea-pink; fragrant. Erect. Dwarf habit. Late. **\$1.00 each.**

Marie Jacquin. (Verdier.) Very large, globular, semi-double, rose-white shading to lilac-white. Wide, incurved petals, showing an open center filled with yellow stamens, like a water-lily. Strong and free bloomer. Midseason. **\$1.00 each.**

Mathilde de Roseneck. (Crousse, 1883.) Large, globular rose type. Uniform pale lilac-rose. Wide petals. Center deep carmine. Fragrant. Strong grower and free bloomer. Late. **\$1.00 each.**

Bunch of Perfume. (Kelway.) Medium compact, rose type. Light Tyrian rose, with silvery border. Fragrant. Free bloomer. Extra good. Late midseason. **\$1.00 each.**

Cavalleria Rusticana. (Kelway.) Large, compact, globular, semi-rose type. Dark violet-crimson, guards streaked light in center. Wide petals throughout. Medium tall. Midseason. **\$1.00 each.**

Duchess of Portland. (Barr.) Single. Soft pink, frilled white. **\$2.00 each.**

Duchess of Teck. (Kelway.) Large, rose type, globular. Brilliant rose with fiery reflex, edges of petals changing to silvery white. Distinct and beautiful. **\$1.00 each.**

Etta. (Terry.) Large, flat, rose type. Uniform, pale hydrangea-pink; fragrant. Medium height. Late. **\$1.25 each.**

Rosy Dawn. (Barr.) Single. Large snow-white flower, tinged blush at first, resembling a large white water-lily. **\$1.50 each.**

The Moor. (Barr.) Single. Medium size. Purple-garnet. Vigorous grower, free bloomer. Rich color. **\$1.00 each.**

George Washington. (Hollis, 1904.) Large flat, loose, semi-rose type. Uniform dark crimson. A strikingly brilliant color which always attracts attention. Erect. Medium height. Midseason. **\$1.50 each.**

Albatre. (Crousse, 1885.) Very large, compact, globular rose type. Milk-white shaded ivory; wide center petals tinged lilac, edged with a minute line of carmine. Fragrant. Strong, vigorous grower. Free bloomer. Midseason. Best white Peony in the list. **\$1.50 each.**

La Tendresse. (Crousse, 1896.) Large, compact, flat rose type. Uniform milk-white, guards slightly splashed and center flecked with crimson. Fragrant. Tall, strong grower; free bloomer. Early; extra good. **\$1.50 each.**



Peony, Monsieur Jules Elie.

Austin Chamberlain. (Kelway, 1900.) Single. Deep amaranth-red. Medium tall; free bloomer. Early. Good for landscape planting. **\$1.50 each.**

Moonbeam. A beautiful variety entirely distinct in form. Flat, saucer-shaped flower, with small tufted center. Soft pearly white, lightly shaded rose. **\$2.00 each.**

Mme. Fould. (Crousse, 1893.) Large, globular, compact rose type. Outer petals milk-white. Center lilac-white, slightly flecked with crimson. Fragrant. The last white variety to bloom. Extra good. **\$2.00 each.**

Cleopatra. (Kelway.) Single. Rosy flesh, shell-like in color and form. A lovely variety. **\$2.00 each.**

Olivia. (Japanese.) Large, flat, Japanese type. Guards lilac-white, the center a mass of long, thread-like amber-yellow petals. Fragrant. Strong, erect, and of medium height. **\$2.00 each.**

Lafayette. (Dessert, 1904.) Large, compact flat rose type. Light violet-rose, washed white; fragrant. Medium height. Midseason. **\$2.50 each.**

Dawn. (Japanese.) (Wallace.) Very large flowers of firm texture. Beautiful soft pink, with central cushion of straw-colored staminoides. A lovely flower. **\$2.50 each.**

Milton Hill. (Richardson.) True. Very large, globular, compact rose type. Pale lilac-rose; a distinct, pure color. Strong growth. Medium height. Late. **\$3.50 each.**

Mary Hollis. (Hollis, 1907.) Large, flat medium, compact, rose type. Guards pale lilac-rose; center lilac white. Showing yellow stamens. Tall and compact habit. **\$3.50 each.**

Tora-no-maki. (Japanese.) Very large lilac-white with two rows of guard petals. A beautiful cushion center of white and clear amber-yellow. Strong, erect; medium height. Free bloomer. Midseason. **\$3.50 each.**

George W. Tryon. (Richardson.) Large, compact, flat rose type. Pale lilac-rose, salmon shadings at base of center petals. Fragrant. Erect, medium, compact habit. Late. Extra good. **\$5.00 each.**

**PEONIES—COLLECTION NO. 2—Continued.**

Madeleine Gauthier. (Dessert.) Single. Fine, large, silvery, fleshy pink of an exquisite and delicate tone. Dwarf grower. \$4.00 each.

Loveliness. (Hollis, 1907.) Large, compact, flat rose type. Uniform hydrangea-pink, changing to lilac-white. Fragrant. Medium tall. Midseason. \$5.00 each.

Fuyajo. (Japanese.) A new introduction of unique coloring—dark mahogany-colored maroon, with velvety shading; narrow center petals dark crimson, veined and tipped white. \$10.00 each.

R. P. Whitfield. (Richardson.) Large, compact, flat, rose type. Hydrangea-pink; fragrant. Erect. Late. \$5.00 each.

Marguerite Gaudichau. (Millet.) Fine cup-shaped flower; white, suffused with pink. Extra fine. \$5.00 each.

Therese. (Dessert, 1904.) Very large, medium compact rose type, developing a high crown later. Violet-rose, changing to lilac-white in center. Strong; medium tall. Free bloomer. Midseason. \$6.00 each.

Samuel Henshaw. (Richardson.) Large; compact, flat rose type. Delicate shell pink (pale lilac-rose). Strong, erect habit. Free bloomer. Late. \$7.50 each.

Walter Faxon. (Richardson.) Medium size, globular, semi-rose type. Uniform pure bright rose, deepening toward the center. Very distinct and delicate color. Free bloomer. Midseason. Scarce variety. \$7.50 each.

Mont Blanc. (Lemon, 1899.) Large; compact, globular rose type. Milk-white center slightly tinted rose; fragrant. Free bloomer. Early midseason. \$7.50 each.

Soulange. (Lemon, 1907.) Unusually large, full, compact globular crown-type. Outer petals delicate lilac-white, deepening toward the center, with salmon shading. Tall, erect, strong grower. Late. Extra good. \$10.00 each.

Attraction. (Japanese.) (Hollis, 1906.) Guards very deep Tyrian-rose, narrow center petals tipped yellow. Fragrant. \$2.00 each.

Cendrillon. Single. Very tall, large-flowered, clear rose. 75c each.

Crystal Queen. (Japanese.) Pure white, handsome, large flower. The plant is a strong, free bloomer. \$2.00 each.

Darkness. (Brand, 1913.) Single. Dark maroon with darker shadings at the base of petals. \$1.50 each.

Dragon's Head. (Japanese.) Yellow stamens surrounded by large petals; pale rose, striped dark crimson. Very odd. \$1.50 each.

Felicity. (Japanese.) White, yellow central filamental petals. The contrasting colors make it very brilliant. \$2.00 each.

Flashlight. (Japanese.) (Hollis, 1906.) Large, globular. Guards light Tyrian-rose; narrow center petals, amber yellow shading pink at base. \$3.00 each.

Flag of Truce. (Kelway.) Single. Large size, lilac-white, strong grower and free, and a very good variety. \$2.50 each.

Fuji-Some-Ginu. (Japanese.) Color pale rose, center filamental petals yellow. \$2.00 each.

Hermes. Single. Hydrangea-pink. 50c each.

Mons. Martin Cahuzac. (Dessert, 1899.) Globular, semi-rose type; very dark garnet with black reflex. The darkest peony. A distinct and handsome variety. \$5.00 each.

Stanley. (Kelway.) Dark brilliant crimson, stems vivid red. 75c each.

The Dragon. (Japanese.) (Wal.) Large flowers with broad petals; brilliant crimson with large cushion center of thick staminoides. One of the finest dark red varieties. \$2.50 each.

White Queen. (Japanese.) (Wallace.) Large, well-formed flower; pure white, center petals faintly tinted cream. The finest white Japanese peony. \$3.50 each.

Caladium (Elephant's Ear)

Esculentum. (Elephant's Ear.) The true variety, much superior to the Mexican type. Sound bulbs. 25c, 35c, and 50c each.

Fancy-Leaved. These do not grow as large as the preceding type, but are highly esteemed for their showy foliage. Distinct plants for house or conservatory. 50c each.

Madeira

"Mexican Potato" Vine. A rapid-growing climber, bearing fragrant white flowers; useful for covering porches and arbors. Leaves thick and glossy. 10c each; 75c per doz.

Iris

We have an extensive assortment of these lovely perennials in many shades and colors. If you will take particular notice of our collection, you will see that the newer introductions are listed by themselves.

Abbreviations: S., Standards; F., Falls.

Tall Bearded Irises

Collection No. 1

Alcazar. (Squalens.) 36 in. S. blue-violet; F. rich ruby, slightly veined. Multiplies rapidly. **50c each.**

Caprice. (Pallida.) 30 in. S. and F. delicate purple, blending into silky lavender at base. **25c each.**

Dalmatica. (Pallida.) 44 in. S. and F. delicate lavender, with pink reflections. Broad glaucous foliage. **25c each.**

Darius. (Variegata.) 26 in. S. lemon-yellow; F. amethyst, with deep veining and yellow margin. **15c each.**

Mrs. H. Darwin. (Amoena.) 28 in. S. and F. satiny white, with a little purple reticulation at claw. **20c each.**

Edouard Michael. (Pallida.) See special collection, page 40

Eldorado. (Squalens.) 32 in. S. fiery opalescent; F. old-gold silhouetted with burnt purple, a distinct harmony of subdued hues and perfect blending. **35c each.**

Miss E. Eardley. (Variegata.) 24 in. S. clear golden-yellow; F. rich madder-red, with yellow edge. **20c each.**

Fairy. (Plicata.) 36 in. S. and F. resemble sun-kissed snow outlined by the faint azure of the sky. The crests of the stigmas are a delicate lake-blue. The tallest white. **25c each.**

Gertrude. (Pallida.) 34 in. S. and F. are violet-blue. Unexcelled for house decoration. (Peterson variety.) **25c each.**

Her Majesty. (Pallida.) 30 in. S. pinkish violet-tourmaline; F. deeper shade heavily veined. A sturdy sort. **20c ea.**

Isoline. (Squalens.) 36 in. The imperial Mandarin. S. opalescent lilac, 3 inches long, surmounting an apron of 3 1/4 -inch mauve falls; beautiful, artistic, and unique combination. **40c each.**

King. (Squalens.) 24 in. S. lemon-yellow; F. maroon, edged yellow. **75c each.**

Loreley. (Variegata.) 30 in. S. breast of wild canary; F. creamy white, with purple reticulations blending into a velvety purple mass near the ends, which are margined with deep canary. **20c each.**

Lohengrin. (Pallida.) 33 in. S. and F. pinkish silvery mauve, shading to near white at the claw. A tall, strong grower with wide foliage. **25c each.**

Monsignor. (Neglecta.) 28 in. S. violet ray; F. clerical velvety purple-crimson whose dark veining adds dignity to the whole. **25c each.**

Mme. Chereau. (Plicata.) 28 in. S. lavender-pink, mottled all over; F. creamy-white, center heavily bordered with lavender-pink. **15c each.**

Mrs. Neubronner. (Variegata.) 28 in. S. and F. rich, clear, golden yellow, like giant daffodils. Deeper yellow than Aurea. **20c each.**

Orientalis. (Sibirica.) 30 in. S. and F. intense deep blue, with narrow foliage. Suitable for naturalizing. **15c each.**

Parc de Neuilly. (Pallida.) 28 in. S. and F. a navy-blue of reddish tinge, with an ever-changing effect. **50c each.**



Iris.

Perfection. (Neglecta.) 30 in. S. fresh lavender, flecked with deeper shade; F. rich velvety lavender, dark reflections. A pleasing and highly attractive bicolor. **20c each.**

Prosper Langier. (Squalens.) 30 in. S. fiery bronze; F. velvety ruby-purple, like a pansy bloom. This new bronze variety outclasses them all, having a harmony of correctly blended colors. **35c each.**

Parisiana. (Plicata.) 28 in. S. lavender-pink, mottled all over; F. creamy-white, center heavily bordered with lavender-pink. **45c each.**

Queen Alexander. (Squalens.) 30 in. S. lavender; F. pale purple. Unusual and scarce. **30c each.**

Rhein Nixe. (Amoena.) 36 in. S. pure white; F. raspberry-purple, edged white. A vigorous grower and the only one of the white standards and purple falls worthy of a place in our list. **30c each.**

Violacea Grandiflora. (Pallida.) 32 in. S. and F. fresh, clear violet. Massive and blooms late. Desirable, but not sufficiently appreciated. **25c each.**



Iris King.

Collection No. 2.
THE FOLLOWING VARIETIES
60 CTS. EACH

- Blue Jay.** (Neglecta.) S. bright clear blue; F. intense dark blue. Very attractive.
Juniata. (Pallida.) S. and F. clear blue, deeper than Dalmatica; large fragrant flowers. Tall-est of bearded Irises with unusually long, drooping foliage.
Nokomis. (Amoena.) S. pale lavender-white; F. velvety dark violet-blue, bordered white; medium sized flowers. Tall growing; free bloomer.
Nibelungen. (Variegata.) S. fawn-yellow; F. violet-purple with fawn margin.
Pfauenauge. (Syn. Peacock.) S. olive-gold; F. bluish plum color, with a gold border. One of the best.

THE FOLLOWING VARIETIES AT
75 CTS. EACH

- Chester Hunt.** (Pallida.) S. celestial blue; F. dark marine-blue bordered pale blue, shaded at base; stigmas light blue.

- E. L. Crandall.** (Plicatum.) S. pure white; F. white, heavily bordered deep blue at base.
Hiawatha. (Neglecta.) S. pale lavender, flushed rose; F. royal purple, bordered lavender.
Hugo. (Pallida.) S. petunia-violet; F. deep purple, with wide-spreading flower.
Lewis Trowbridge. (Pallida.) S. bright violet; F. blue violet, shaded rose. Large, with wide standards and falls.
Mary Garden. (Squalens.) S. pale yellow, flushed pale lavender; F. long, drooping creamy-white, minutely dotted and veined maroon; stigmas clear yellow.
Massasoit. (Farr.) S. and F. very distinct shade of metallic venetian-blue.
Mt. Penn. (Pallida.) S. lavender-rose; F. crimson-lilac, with deep orange beard. Tall.
Oriental. (Pallida.) S. clear blue; F. rich royal blue with a heavy bright orange beard, forming a striking contrast.
Pauline. (Pallida.) S. and F. unusually large, rich, pansy-violet, deep orange beard; fragrant.
Pocahontas. (Plicatum.) Orchid type flower, with frilled petals. S. and F. pure white; standards faintly bordered with pale blue.
Powhatan. (Pallida.) S. light bishop-violet, with deeper border; F. deep purple, shaded crimson. Large, horizontal spreading flower.
Quaker Lady. (Squalens X Pallida.) S. smoky-lavender, with yellow shadings; F. ageratum-blue and old-gold; stigmas yellow; yellow beard.
Rose Unique. S. and F. bright violet-rose, the nearest approach to a pink Iris. Early.
Red Cloud. (Squalens.) S. rosy lavender-bronze; F. velvety maroon-crimson, reticulated yellow; stigmas old-gold.
Shrewsbury. (Squalens.) S. rosy bronze; F. violet-purple, with lighter shadings. The conspicuous, heavy orange beard forms a brilliant contrast with the other colors. A unique variety.
Wyomissing. (Amoena.) S. creamy-white, suffused delicate soft rose; F. deep rose base, shading to flesh-colored border.

THE FOLLOWING VARIETIES AT
\$1.50 EACH

- Montezuma.** (Variegata.) S. deep golden, minutely dotted brown; F. yellow and white, veined purple and dotted brown.
Navajo. (Variegata.) S. light bronzy yellow, shading to lavender; F. deep maroon heavily veined white and yellow; stigmas yellow; deep orange beard.
White Knight. (Saunders, 1915.) A beautiful snow-white Iris without markings of any kind; delicately sweet-scented.

Dwarf Bearded Irises

- Balceng, Blue Beard.** S. white, flaked pale blue; F. sulphur, handsomely marked purple. They fill a gap between the very earliest dwarf bearded varieties and the tall later flowering ones. **25c each.**
Chelles. (Germanica.) S. bright golden-yellow; F. bright red-purple, beautifully reticulated. **30c each.**
Darius. (Germanica.) S. rich canary-yellow; F. lilac, margined white; rich orange beard. **40c each.**
Maori King. (Germanica.) S. rich golden yellow; F. velvety crimson, margined gold. The most brilliant Iris in this collection. **40c each.**
Balceng, Curiosity. S. primrose, suffused green; F. yellow, flaked bronze; orange beard. **40c each.**
Trojana. (Syn. Cypriana and Asiatica.) Pale blue standards; very long, rich purple-blue falls. Late flowering. Resembles Pallida, but is larger and later flowering. **40c each.**

THE FOLLOWING VARIETIES AT 25 CTS. EACH

Biflora. (Dwarf Bearded.) S. purple, with attractive markings; F. dark blue.
Butterfly. (Dwarf Bearded.) Pale yellow, spotted brown; desirable. Dwarf.
Cyanea. (Dwarf Bearded.) S. rich bright blue; F. dark satiny blue. Very large.
Pumila Atroviolacea. (Dwarf Bearded.) Deep purple. Very rich and effective when used in border planting or rock-gardens. The Pumilas are the earliest to bloom.

THE FOLLOWING VARIETIES AT 40 CTS. EACH

Except where otherwise noted.

Ditton Purple. (Dwarf Bearded.) Clear violet-purple. Very free. **60c each.**
Fieberi. (Dwarf Bearded.) Deep violet-blue. Large and handsome. **60c each.**
Libra. (Dwarf Bearded.) New. S. light blue; F. dark purple, streaked with white at base. Very showy. **60c each.**
Nudicaulis. (Dwarf Bearded.) S. violet; F. purple-black. Very majestic.
Olbiensis, Socrates. (Dwarf Bearded.) Bright claret-red; F. deeper scarlet, beard yellow. Handsome.
Pumila Hybrida, Schneecuppe. (Snow Cup.) (Dwarf Bearded.) Large-flowering white; F. slightly reticulated yellow at the base. **50c each.**
Longipetala. (Beardless.) True. S. violet-blue; F. white, with lilac veining, gold and bronze spot. Very free-blooming.
Tectorum. (Evansia.) (Syn. Tomiolopha.) A rare and beautiful species from China and Japan, with delicately crested flowers of most beautiful blue. This is the "Roof Iris" of Japan.
Aurea. (Beardless.) Species. S. and F. rich chrome-yellow. Large flowers of perfect form. The finest pure yellow.
Ochroleuca. (Syn. Orientalis Gigantea.) The gold-banded Iris. Grows 5 feet with strong foliage; large ivory-white flowers, orange-yellow blotched at base of falls.
Spuria Alba. (Beardless.) Pure white flowers with yellow blotch. Dwarf grower.
Spuria, Mrs. A. W. Tait. (Syn. Longipetala superba.) Flowers a soft porcelain-blue, with long, pale blue falls, with golden blotch at the base. **50c each.**

Siberian Iris

The following varieties at 40c each, except where otherwise noted.

Orientalis, Blue King. Clear blue flowers. Found by Mr. Peter Barr in Japan.
Orientalis, Snow Queen. Large ivory-white flowers.
Orientalis Superba. Large violet-blue flowers; handsome foliage. **25c each.**
Sibirica Alba Grandiflora. Flowers very large, pure white.
Sibirica, Distinction. S. violet; F. white, freely veined and tipped blue.
Sibirica, George Wallace. Azure-blue. F. marked white.

German Iris

Walhalla. Standard lavender; falls wine red. **35c each.**
Kochii. Tall bearded. Standard and fall rich claret purple; very handsome. **35c each.**
Archeveque. New. Standard deep purple-violet; falls deep velvety violet; an unusual color, rarely found in Iris. Stock scarce. **\$1.50 each.**
Amas. Tall bearded. A handsome giant flowered form from Asia Minor. Standard rich blue, fall violet. 2 feet. **35c each.**

Ingeborg. Pure white, very large flowers of handsome form. **50c each.**

Mrs. Alan Gray. (Poll.) Delicate pale rose mauve. **75c each.**

Florentina. (Syn. Silver King.) Creamy-white, faintly flushed lavender. The blooms are quite fragrant and are produced early in the season. Fine for cutting. 2 feet. **20c each.**

The Bride. Standard and falls white, primrose beard; very large and handsome. **35c each.**

Lent A. Williamson. S. broad, soft campanula-violet; F. very large, velvety royal purple, brilliant golden beard. This variety already ranks very high among the newer Iris. **\$2.00 each.**

Agnes. (Plicata.) 24 in. S. white, frilled and shaded lilac; F. white traced lilac at the base or claw; a beautiful variety. **25c each.**

Sappho. (Plicata.) 24 in. S. white, frilled lilac; F. pure white, reticulated lilac at the base; large flowering. **35c each.**

Madame Blanche Pion. (Squalens.) S. soft bronzy-yellow; F. standing at right angles, lavender blue with silver shaded margin; very fine. **25c each.**

Jacquesiana. 30 in. S. bright coppery-crimson; F. rich maroon; distinct and beautiful. Scarce. **50c each.**

Seminole. S. soft violet-rose; F. rich velvety-crimson; brilliant orange beard. Given honorable mention by American Iris Society, June, 1920. **\$2.50 each.**

Dandy. (Variegata.) 16 in. S. yellow; F. velvety purple; a pleasing combination. **50c each.**

Aurea. (Syn. Californica.) 24 in. S. and F. rich chrome-yellow. Large flowers of perfect form. The finest pure yellow. **35c each.**

Victorine. 27 in. S. mottled blue; F. violet-blue, mottled white; beautiful variety. **25c each.**

Mrs. G. Darwin. A very beautiful new hybrid, white, the upper part of the fall reticulated gold and violet. **35c each.**

La Neige. A very fine new white; quite distinct from anything yet introduced. **\$2.50 each.**

Ardenta. (Neglecta.) S. pale lavender; F. dark violet-blue, reticulated white at claw; a combination of color that immediately draws attention. **25c each.**

Sherman-Wright. 24 in. A very vigorous-growing, free-flowering, golden-yellow Iris Germanica. **25c each.**

Windham. (Farr.) 20 in. S. soft lavender-pink; F. heavily veined with darker shades. **75c each.**

Aletha. S. and F. pure white, generously frilled with violet-purple. **50c each.**

Japanese Iris

Shimo-no-Tsuki. Three large petals; white ground, veined and speckled violet. Three long standards, light purple, tipped white. **60c each.**

Yomono-Umi. (Boundless Sea.) Deep lavender-blue, with a blue halo surrounding the yellow blotches, radiating out into feathers; petaloid stigmas violet; six petals. **75c each.**

Osho-Kun. (Syn. Blue Danube.) Dark Tyrian-blue. Yellow blotches radiating into white. Six very large petals. We have but a limited supply of true stock. **\$2.00 each.**

Tsuru-no-Kegeromo. (Crane's Feather.) Pure white. Three large standards and falls. **60c each.**

Zama-no-Mori. Three immense white falls, with strongly marked sky-blue zone in center; standards white, margined soft blue. **75c each.**

Sensation. Three large white petals, suffused with lavender in the center; three white center petals, edged claret. **60c each.**



Japanese Iris.

JAPANESE IRIS—Continued.

Mt. Fell. Six large white petals, with deep blue lines; crested stigmas dark violet-blue, tipped white. Late bloomer. **60c each.**

Perfection. Six very large, broad petals; white with faint blue lines. Petaloids and stigmas clear violet-blue, splashed and tipped white. **60c each.**

Senjo-no-Hara. (Syn. Chameleon.) Six petals, heavily blotched crimson. **50c each.**

Koko-no-Iro. Six large royal purple petals, with yellow center radiating into lines. A most brilliant Iris. **40c each.**

Shiratki. (White Waterfall.) Silvery white; six broad, fluted petals, with golden band in center; tall. **40c each.**

Sano-Watashi. Six great, fine, white, drooping petals; primrose blotches, radiating gracefully into the white. **40c each.**

Ho-o-Jo. (Ho-o-Castle.) Yellow blotch surrounded by a dark blue halo, shading to rich velvety-purple. Six large petals. **40c each.**

Tsurigi-no-Mai. Dark blue purple, overlaid clear blue, bright yellow bar. **40c each.**

Spotted Beauty. Six petals; white minutely spotted with rose-lilac. **40c each.**

T. S. Ware. Very double, dark garnet, veined white. **40c each.**

Gekko-no-Nami. Six large creamy white drooping petals. **40c each.**

Delice. Six petals; very light delicate lavender, shaded lavender pink; conspicuous yellow blotch at base of petals. **75c each.**

SPECIAL

Edouard Michael. (Pallida.) 32 in. S. and F. unusual shade of rich reddish-purple. Stock limited. **\$5.00 each.**

Flower Seeds

All Flower Seeds 10 cts. per pkt.
WE HANDLE DREER'S RELIABLE
FLOWER SEEDS

AGERATUM, Imperial Dwarf Blue. (Floss Flower.) One of the best bedding plants, being literally a sheet of bloom from early summer till frost. Clear blue. Easily raised from seed, which is usually started in a hotbed or window and transferred to the open ground in May. Can also be sown outdoors in May. A sowing in September will give plants to bloom all winter.

ALYSSUM, Little Gem. (Madwort; Carpet of Snow.) Of dwarf, compact habit, but 4 inches high. It begins to bloom when quite small, and the plants are a solid mass of white from spring to late autumn. Undoubtedly the best white-flowering edging plant in the list.

A., Sweet (A. Maritimum). Of trailing habit; flowers white.

ANTIRRHINUM. (Snapdragon.) Of tall growth; very large individual flowers.

A., Giant Mixed.

A., Giant Yellow.

A., Giant Pink.

A., Giant Rose.

ARCTOTIS Grandis. (African Daisy.) A remarkably handsome annual from Southwest Africa. It forms much-branched bushes 2 to 3 feet high. The flowers are large and showy, being pure white on the upper surface, the reverse of petals pale lilac-blue. It is easily grown from seed, and may be started in hotbeds, in the house, or in the open ground, the seed germinating in about five days. Blooms early in July and continues until quite hard frost. Fine for cut-flowers, lasting from a week to ten days in water.

ASTERS, Queen of the Market, Mixed. A first-class, early-flowering Aster, coming into flower in July; of branching habit; flowers of good size and borne on long stems, making them exceedingly valuable for cutting. 1 foot.



Hardy Garden Pinks.

BALLOON VINE. (Love in a Puff.) Fast-growing annual climber; thrives best in light soil and warm situation; white flowers; seed vessels look like miniature balloons.

BALSAM, Double Camellia-flowered. (Lady's Slipper.) An old and favorite garden flower, producing its gorgeous masses of beautiful brilliantly colored, double flowers in the greatest profusion; of easy culture, succeeding in a good rich soil; tender annuals. Start the seed indoors in April, or sow outdoors in May. 2 feet.

CALENDULA, Lemon King. Very large and extremely double flowers of a pleasing rich lemon-yellow, dark eye.

C., Orange King. Very large and double, bright orange-red, dark eye. An extra-fine strain with flowers averaging over three inches across.

C., Mixed. All the double sorts.

CALLIOPSIS, Mixed. Showy and beautiful free-flowering annuals of the easiest culture, doing well in any sunny position, blooming all summer and excellent for cutting and massing. It is best to sow them where they are to bloom, thinning out to stand 6 to 12 inches apart. By keeping the old flowers cut off the flowering season can be lengthened until late autumn.

CANARY-BIRD VINE. (Tropaeolum Canariense.) A beautiful rapid-growing annual climber, the charming little canary-colored blossoms bearing a fancied resemblance to a bird with its wings half expanded.



Ageratum—Floss Flower.

FLOWER SEEDS—Continued.



Cosmos.

CANDYTUFT, White, Fragrant. (*Iberis Umbellata*.) Flowers small, very sweetly scented. Indispensable for cutting. Seed sown in autumn will produce flowers early in spring; when sown in April, flowers in June; successive sowings should be made at intervals. Hardy and easy to grow.

C., Mixed. A splendid mixture containing all colors.

CENTAUREA Cyanus, Single Blue. (*Cornflower*.) The favorite dark blue sort so much in demand for cutting.

C., White-Leaved (*C. Gymnocarpa*). (*Dusty Miller*.) Fine for bedding, vases, hanging baskets, and pots; also extensively used for margins. As an edging to a bed of dark-leaved Cannas or Scarlet Sage, these are particularly effective. Sow the seed early indoors, and transplant in May. *Gymnocarpa* has fine-cut silvery foliage. 1½ feet.

CONVOLVULUS Major, or Climbing Morning Glories, Mixed. Deservedly very popular, as they are one of the most free-flowering and rapid-growing plants in cultivation, thriving in almost any situation. The beauty and delicacy of their brilliant flowers are unsurpassed. Soaking the seed in warm water for an hour or two hastens germination.

COSMOS, Mammoth Perfection. A magnificent selection, bearing flowers of mammoth size and perfect form. We offer same in Pink, White, and Mixed.

CYPRESS VINE. (*Ipomoea Quamoclit*.) One of the most popular vines, with very delicate fern-like foliage, and masses of beautiful, small, star-shaped flowers. Sow in May, first soaking the seeds in warm water for a few hours.

DOLICHOS, Daylight. (*Hyacinth Bean*.) This grand Hyacinth Bean comes from Japan. In our trial ground, seed sown late in May had, by the middle of July, attained a height of over 10 feet, and was covered with spikes of snow-white, pea-shaped blossoms from then until late fall. The heart-shaped foliage is bright green and not affected by insect pests.

D., Darkness. Identical in every way to the above except in color, which is rich purple-violet.

DIANTHUS Chinensis fl. pl., Double. (*Pinks*.) Flowers very double and of many bright colors.

ECHINOCYSTIS. (*Wild Cucumber Vine*.) One of the quickest growing annual vines we know of; splendid for covering trellises, old trees, fences, etc. Clean, bright green foliage and sprays of white flowers in July and August.

ESCHSCHOLTZIA. (*California Poppy; Gold Cups*.) Very attractive annuals for beds, edging, or masses, profuse bloomer with finely cut, glaucous foliage; in bloom from June to frost. The yellow sorts and the blue Larkspur or Cornflower form a beautiful combination, either in the garden or when cut.

E., Single Mixed.

E., Double Mixed.

GAILLARDIA, Mixed. (*Blanket Flower*.) Splendid showy annuals, remarkable for the profusion, size, and brilliancy of their flowers, continuing in bloom from early summer till November; excellent for beds, borders, or for cutting; should be sown where they are to bloom.

GORDS. Ornamental, Mixed. Rapid-growing, interesting annual climbers, with ornamental foliage and singular shaped fruit.

GYPSOPHILA Elegans Alba Grandiflora. (*Baby's Breath*.) This is an improved large-flowering, pure white form of the annual Baby's Breath, of free, easy growth, and grown by the acre in the suburbs of Paris and London for use with other cut-flowers. Several sowings should be made during the season to keep up a supply.

HELIANTHUS. (*Sunflower*.) Remarkable for the stately growth, size, and brilliancy of their flowers, making a very good effect among shrubbery and for screens.

H., New Miniature, Mixed. A multitude of new varieties have been raised from the popular Miniature Sunflower, which we offer in mixture. They all differ from the parent, most of them being larger, and many with curiously twisted petals. The prevailing colors are pale yellow, golden yellow, and creamy white, some with black center, and all beautiful; for cutting they are indispensable.

HELICHRYSUM, Mixed. (*Straw Flower*.) A collection of beautiful colors of this popular everlasting flower.

IPOMOEA Grandiflora. (*Moonflower*.) At night and during dull days the plants are covered with an abundance of large, pure white, fragrant flowers. 5 to 6 inches in diameter. It grows very rapidly and will cover a large surface.

KOCHIA Triehophylla. (*Standing Cypress; Belvedere*.) An easily grown annual, which, sown thinly in spring, soon forms a cypress-like hedge of the most lively green and of perfect symmetry. By midsummer it attains a height of about 3 feet, and late in the autumn the whole plant becomes a deep red. A splendid plant to divide the vegetable garden from the flower garden, or for forming a hedge for the summer for any purpose.

FLOWER SEEDS—Continued.

LARKSPUR, Annual. One of the best-known of garden flowers, and in recent years a vast improvement has been effected by careful selection in size and color of the blossoms and the general habit of the plant. Seed sown in the open ground before the close of April will produce flowering plants by July and give a continuous succession of flowers from then until frost. Make handsome beds or lines. Their free, graceful habit and bright colors are very effective in the old-fashioned flower or shrubbery border. Very good for cutting and charming for vases.

LOBELIA, Mixed. Beautiful flowering plant most desirable for pot culture, edging, hanging-baskets, etc., blooming profusely from June to November.

MARIGOLD, Double African, Orange Prince. A high-bred, tall-growing variety, bearing large, perfect, double-quilled flowers of a rich deep golden-orange color; the finest of all and very showy.

M., Dwarf Double French, Gold Striped. Very double, golden-yellow, each petal striped with rich brownish-red.

M., Dwarf Single French, Legion of Honor. (Little Brownie.) A single-flowering Marigold, forming compact bushes 9 inches high. Begins flowering early, commencing in June and continuing until frost. The flowers are golden-yellow, marked with a large spot of velvety crimson at the base of each petal.

MARVEL OF PERU. (*Mirabilis Jalapa.*) (Four O'clock.) A well known, handsome, free-flowering garden favorite; does well everywhere; give each plant 12 to 18 inches of room. Fine mixed colors.

MATRICARIA Capensis Alba Plena. (Double White Feverfew.) Free-flowering plants, producing fine, double, white flowers all season.

MIGNONETTE. (*Reseda.*) A well known, fragrant favorite. No garden is complete without a bed of Mignonette. Sowings made in April and again in July will keep up a succession from early summer until frost; can also be grown in pots for winter and early spring flowering.

NASTURTIUM, Dwarf or Bedding Varieties, Mixed. Very easily grown in moderately good soil in a well-drained, sunny position. A few weeks from the time they are sown until hard frost they produce an endless profusion of their gorgeous blossoms.

N., Tall or Climbing Varieties, Mixed. Elegant and luxurious climbers for verandas, trellises, etc. May be used to cover unsightly railings and to trail over rough ground with fine effect.

PANSIES, Dreer's Royal Exhibition. This strain comprises a beautiful collection of colors and markings and is our finest mixture, both as regards size, texture, and coloring.

PHLOX Drummondii. Will grow and thrive in any kind of soil if given a sunny position, but prefers a light, rich loam. Seed may be sown in the open ground any time after danger from frost is past, and in a few weeks they are a sheet of bloom, remaining so until frost. They may be used in a variety of ways, such as a carpet to beds of roses, in boxes, vases, etc., but show to best advantage when grown in masses, in beds or borders.

PETUNIAS, Dreer's Superb Double-Fringed. Saved from our own unrivaled collection; will produce a large percentage of double flowers of the largest fringed varieties in bright colors.

P., Dreer's Superb Single-Fringed. Our own savings from the finest flowers; of very large size and beautiful shape; deep-throated and of varied and brilliant colors, and beautifully fringed.

PORTULACA, Single Large-Flowered, Mixed. (Sun Plant.) One of our finest annual plants. Of easy culture, thriving best in a rather rich light loam or sandy soil, and luxuriating in an exposed sunny situation. The flowers are of the richest colors and are produced throughout the summer in great profusion. Fine for massing in beds, edging, or rockwork, and frequently used to sow broadcast over sunny banks, etc. In any case, it is well to mix the seed with three or four times its bulk of dry sand or soil, which permits an even and easy distribution of the seed.

PYRETHRUM Aureum. (Golden Feather.) Yellow foliage, extensively used for edging, carpet bedding, etc.

RICINUS Zanzibarensis. (Castor Oil Bean.) A distinct class, which surpasses in size and beauty all varieties. The plants attain great dimensions, presenting a splendid aspect with their gigantic leaves. The different varieties included in our mixture have light and dark green leaves and some of coppery bronze, changing to dark green, with reddish ribs. The seeds are beautifully marked.

SALVIA Splendens. (Scarlet Sage.) Beautiful bright scarlet.

SCABIOSA, Mixed. (Mourning Bride; Sweet Scabious; Pin-Cushion Flower.) The annual Scabiosas are firm favorites. Seed can be sown any time in the spring after danger of frost is past. They grow about 2½ feet high, and come into bloom early in July, continuing without interruption until hard frost. The beautiful flowers, in exquisite shades, are borne on long stems, and when cut, keep in perfect condition for the best part of a week. They make effective borders or beds.

STOCK, Improved Large-Flowering Ten Weeks. (Gilliflower.) This is the leading class for bedding out for summer blooming, coming into flower quicker than the other types. Mixed colors.

VERBENA, Dreer's Mammoth Finest Mixed. The trusses and individual flowers are of the largest size, of brilliant colors, free blooming, and of vigorous habit. For best and quickest results, seed should be sown early in the house or hotbeds, and transplanted to flowering quarters in May. If sown outdoors in May, it blooms from the end of July on.

ZINNIAS, Dreer's Improved Large-Flowering Dwarf Double Mixed. Considered the best Zinnia for general use, forming bushy, compact plants not over 2 feet high; large, double flowers in distinct colors.

Z., Dreer's Giant Double. In flesh color, primrose-yellow, golden-yellow, salmon, scarlet, white and mixed.

Guano Plant Food

A special preparation of special value for fertilizing potted plants, window-gardens, flower boxes, and ferneries. Descriptions for use are given on each package. Pkt., 35c; if sent by parcel post, pkt., 40c.



Sweet Peas

Select Grandiflora

The following are the very choicest Grandiflora sorts—varieties that stand at the head of their respective colors, and that have the endorsement of the leading American and European specialists—and it would be impossible to select a similar list out of the vast number of Grandiflora sorts that would combine in the same degree all the qualities which go to make up first-class varieties.

Barbara. Beautiful rich orange-salmon. A most brilliant color and makes a most effective bunch.

Blanche Ferry. The popular pink and white.

Dorothy Eckford. Magnificent pure white.

Hon. Mrs. E. Kenyon. The finest primrose-yellow.

Janet Scott. A grand deep rich pink.

King Edward VII. The finest crimson-scarlet.

Lady Grisel Hamilton. A grand pale lavender.

Prima Donna. A magnificent pure pink.

Royal Purple. Rich royal purple. One of the finest and most distinct varieties.

Dreer's Peerless Mixed. This mixture contains nothing but the finest Grandiflora varieties blended with the greatest care, so as to produce best color effect.

Pkt., 5c; oz., 20c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 50c.

Orchid-Flowered

The best of the old-fashioned or Grandiflora varieties are now quite overshadowed by this wonderful type, which are quite distinct, having large, round, open flowers of extraordinary size, usually measuring 2 inches across, with wavy standards and wide-spreading wings and a stem, which is long and strong, making them of exceptional value for cutting. All the sorts offered below have been thoroughly tested and are just as easy to grow as the Grandiflora varieties.

Blanche Ferry Spencer. Identical in color to the popular pink-and-white Blanche Ferry; immense wavy flowers.

Constance Hinton. The most important introduction in years; of strong, vigorous growth, with enormous wavy white flowers, frequently $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches across, which are borne on sprays of fours, and often fives, on long, strong stems.

Dobbie's Cream. An extra-selected strain and the finest primrose-yellow yet introduced; splendid in every way, with very large wavy flowers.

Florence Nightingale. Nothing yet introduced in lavender Sweet Peas excels this beautiful sort. Very popular.

Hercules. A lively rose-pink.

King of White. The largest, finest and purest, white-seeded variety.

Margaret Madison. Opens a delicate azure-blue, developing to a clear, light lavender.

R. F. Felton. Exquisite, soft lavender-blue, slight suffusion of rose. Flowers large.

Robert Sydenham. This grand variety is a distinct new color, being a glowing orange throughout; good strong grower; flowers of characteristic Spencer size and form.

Wedgwood. Bright silvery or Wedgwood blue—a beautiful and popular color.

Pkt., 10c; oz., 40c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., \$1.25.

Fruit Department

Standard Apples

Yellow Transparent. A Russian apple of splendid quality. The hardiest and finest early apple grown.

Winesap. A favorite for all purposes. Medium size, conical, red and yellow, flesh fine, crisp, high flavored. November to May.

Early Harvest. Medium; pale yellow; very productive; good either for fresh fruit or for cooking. July and August.

Delicious. This apple is all that its name suggests. It originated in the State of Iowa, and has made its way to every section of the universe. Flesh fine-grained, crisp, juicy, melting and withal delicious.

Rome Beauty. Uniformly large, smooth, shaded and striped with bright red.

Crab Apples

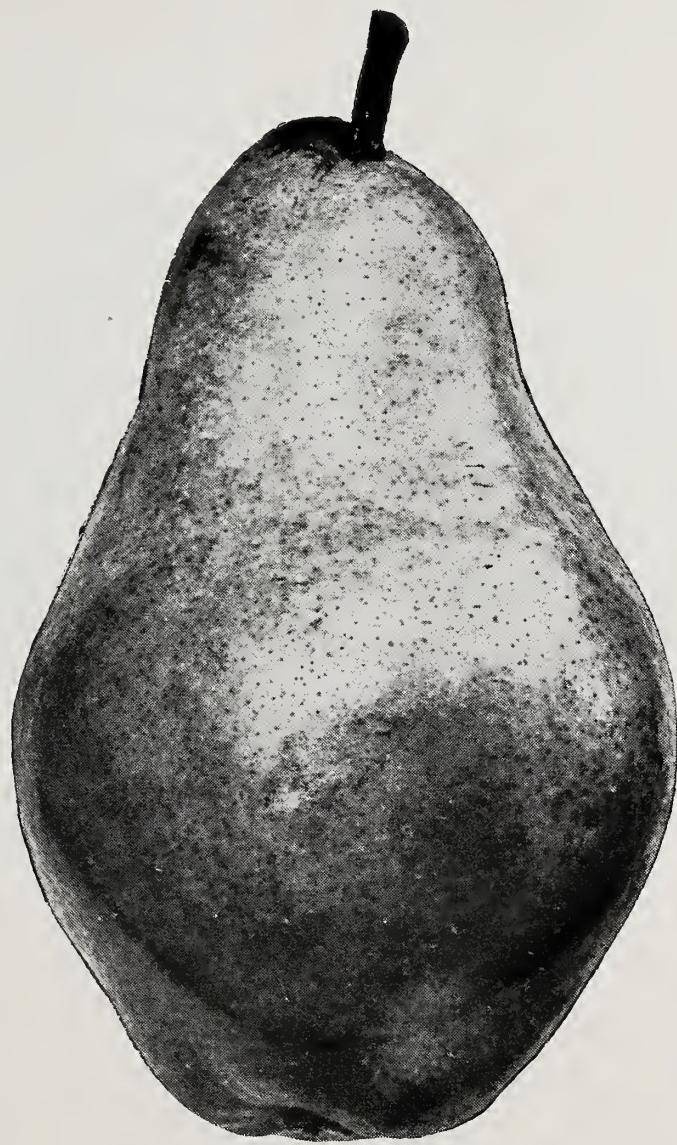
Transcendent. The largest crab apple. Red: showy; very fine. September to October.

Hyslop. Large; dark crimson, with bloom, very showy. Tree very hardy. Late.

All apples extra strong, 2-year-old trees, \$1.25 each.



Winesap Apple.



Bartlett Pear.

Peaches

Our selection of Peaches is the best that can be made.

Beer's Smock. A large yellow-fleshed peach. Late. September and October.

Crosby. Of medium size and peculiar roundish flattened shape; flesh yellow and of good flavor.

Elberta. An ideal peach and a royal fruit from its yellow and red skin to its stone; of enormous size. Freestone. September.

Early Elberta. Freestone; midseason; of the Elberta type. Large golden yellow flesh. A splendid canning variety. Ripens about ten days before Elberta.

Stump. Large, white, bright red cheek. End of September.

Extra strong, 2-year-old trees, \$1.00 each.

Pears

Bartlett. Large size with beautiful blush, very juicy and highly flavored. August and September.

Kieffer. This is one of the favorites for canning and preserving. October and November.

Flemish Beauty. A splendid producer of large handsome fruit that is excellent in quality every year. September and October.

Clapp's Favorite. Large, pale lemon-yellow; earlier than Bartlett and resembling the Flemish in growth. August and September. Strong, 2-year-old trees, \$1.25 each.



Abundance Plums.

Plums

Abundance. Lemon yellow ground; nearly overspread with bright cherry and with a heavy bloom. Large to very large. August.

Burbank. Large, nearly round and bright cherry red; flesh deep yellow, sweet, meaty, and quite firm. Late August.

Damson. Tree vigorous and enormously productive. One of the old favorites. September and October.

Strong, 2-year-old trees, \$1.25 each.

Cherry Trees

Montmorency. One of the finest flavored cherries. The strong hardy tree makes rapid growth and bears enormous crops. Valuable for canning and preserving. Late sour. June.

Dyehouse. Similar to Early Richmond, but several days earlier. June. Sour.

Early Richmond. A very productive and reliable old variety, with dark red fruits of medium size and sprightly acid flavor. June. Sour.

Black Tartarian. A fine old variety; very large purplish-black fruit. Sweet. Late. June and July.

Strong, 2-year-old trees, \$1.25 each.

Small Fruits

Strawberries

Dunlap. Succeeds under all circumstances; fruit good size, regular form, beautiful bright red and glossy. One of the best for canning.

Gandy. Reliable late variety. Berries bright crimson, very uniform in size and shape, and large firm plants, vigorous and healthy.

Our plants are strong, 3-inch pot stock, \$1.50 per doz.; \$9.00 per 100.

Raspberries

Golden Queen. A beautiful large golden yellow berry. Should be in every garden.

King. A strong grower, very hardy and productive; large size; beautiful bright scarlet color. Ripens with the earliest.

Cumberland. Black, very vigorous. Fruit very large, firm, immense crops of magnificent berries. Midseason.

Loudon. Red, and excellent berry. Fine producer.

Blackberries

Early Harvest. Compact, dwarf grower; enormous bearer. Fruit medium size, black, of excellent quality.

Blower. One of the hardiest and most prolific; of the finest quality.

All above extra strong plants, \$1.50 per doz.

Grapes

Campbell's Early. Black. One of the largest fruiting grapes and extremely satisfactory.

Concord. Black. The most popular black grape. Can always be depended on to fruit heavily.

Worden. Black. Producing grapes in large compact bunches. An early fruiting variety.

Catawba. Red. A very nice berry, having an unusually sweet and aromatic flesh.

Niagara. White. This well known grape needs no description. It should be in every collection.

Brighton. Red. Bunches large and well formed; berries medium to large. A good flavor. Early.

Moore's Early. Black. Berries of nice size; a fine grape.

Price for good strong, 2-year plants, 50c each; \$4.00 per 10; \$35.00 per 100.

Rhubarb

Extra strong plants, 20c each; \$2.00 per dozen.



Concord Grapes.

Lawn Grass

In making a lawn, if the soil is naturally rich, all that is necessary is that it be well spaded, making it as fine and mellow as possible. Otherwise, a good dressing of well-rotted manure should be spaded in and mixed with the soil. The next requisite is good seed of the right varieties, sown at the rate of 60 to 100 pounds per acre. The more freely the seed is used the quicker a thick, velvet-like turf may be secured.

There is no question about the quality of grass seed which is offered to our customers—it is of the very best grade to be secured.

Blue Grass. Lb., 50c; 10 lbs. or over, 40c per pound.

Lawn Mixture. Lb., 60c; 10 lbs. or over, 50c per pound.

Shady-Spot Mixture. Specially prepared for sowing under trees and in similar locations. 60c per pound.

Fancy White Clover. Lb., 85c; $\frac{1}{2}$ lb., 45c; $\frac{1}{4}$ lb., 25c.

Black Leaf 40

A preparation of nicotine, tobacco, and sulphate. Used for spraying roses. One of the best insecticides for this purpose. 1-oz. bottle, by parcel post, 40c.

Why Raise Roses to Feed Bugs

Melrosine—the only remedy—endorsed by leading authorities. The General Contact Insecticide that Kills Rosebugs and other insects. Used with any good spray pump, diluted with from 20 to 25 parts of water. Pleasant and harmless to use. Guaranteed effective when used according to directions on can. Pint, \$1.00; trial size, 50c. By mail or express at customer's expense. Trial Size, (sufficient to make one gallon when diluted and care for several plants for the season) postpaid for 60c.

**INDEX**

Abelia	8	Cherries	46	Hemerocallis	31	Plant Food	43
Abies	3	Chionanthus	9	Hesperis	31	Platycodon	31
Acer	6	Chrysanthemum	30	Hibiscus	10, 31	Plums	46
Achillea	30	Clematis	15	Hollyhocks	31	Polygonum	15
Aesculus	6	Clethra	8	Hydrangea	10	Populus	7
Ageratum	41	Convallaria	30	Hypericum	10	Portulaca	43
Akebia	15	Convolvulus	42	Iberis	31	Prunus	10
Alyssum	41	Cornus	6, 9	Ipomoea	42	Pseudotsuga	4
Ampelopsis	15	Cosmos	42	Iris	37-40	Pyrethrum	31, 43
Amygdalus	8	Cotoneaster	9	Juniperus	3	Quercus	7
Anchusa	30	Crab Apple	45	Kerria	10	Raspberries	46
Anemone	30	Cydonia	9	Kochia	42	Retinispora	4
Anthemis	30	Cypress Vine	42	Koelreuteria	7	Rhodotypos	10
Antirrhinum	41	Dahlia	19-28	Larkspur	43	Ricinus	43
Apples	45	Dahlia Classificat'n	18, 19	Lathyrus	15, 31	Roses	12-14
Aquilegia	30	Dahlia Culture	16-18	Lavandula	31	Rudbeckia	31
Aralia	8	Deciduous Trees	6-7	Lawn Grass	47	Salisburia	7
Arctotis	41	Delphinium	30	Ligustrum	10	Salix	7
Aronia	8	Deutzia	9	Lilies	33	Salvia	31, 43
Asters	41	Dianthus	30, 42	Liquidambar	7	Sambucus	10
Balloon Vine	41	Dicentra	30	Lobelia	31, 43	Scabiosa	43
Balsam	41	Digitalis	30	Lonicera	10, 15	Spirea	11
Baptisia	30	Dolichos	15, 42	Lyschnis	31	Stephanandra	11
Begonia	30	Echinocystis	42	Lycium	15	Stocks	43
Berberis	8	Eleagnus	9	Madeira Vine	36	Stokesia	31
Betula	6	Eschscholtzia	42	Magnolia	7	Strawberries	46
Bignonia	15	Eulalia	31	Mahonia	10	Sweet Peas	44
Biota	3	Euonymus	3, 9, 15	Malus	7	Symphoricarpos	11
Blackberries	46	Evergreens	3-5	Marigold	43	Syringa	11
Black Leaf 40	47	Exochorda	10	Marvel of Peru	43	Tamarix	11
Bocconia	30	Flowering Plants	30-31	Matricaria	43	Taxus	5
Boltonia	30	Flower Seeds	41-43	Melrosine	47	Thuya	5
Buddleia	8	Flowering Shrubs	8-11	Mignonette	43	Tilia	7
Buxus	3	Forsythia	10	Myosotis	31	Tradescantia	31
Caladium	36	Fraxinus	7	Nasturtium	43	Trees	6-7
Calendula	41	Fruits	45-46	Pansies	43	Tritoma	31
Callicarpa	8	Funkia	31	Papaver	31	Tsuga	5
Calliopsis	30, 41	Gaillardia	31, 42	Peaches	45	Verbena	43
Calycanthus	8	Gladioli	29	Peaches	45	Veronica	31
Campanula	30	Gourds	42	Peonies	34-36	Viburnum	11
Canary-Bird Vine	41	Grapes	46	Petunias	43	Vines	15
Candytuft	42	Gypsophila	31, 42	Philadelphus	10	Vitex	11
Cannas	33	Halesia	10	Phlox	32, 43	Wistaria	15
Caryopteris	8	Hedera	15	Physostegia	31	Weigela	11
Catalpa	6	Helianthus	31, 42	Picea	4	Yucca	31
Celastrus	15	Helichrysum	42	Pinus	4	Zinnias	43
Centaurea	30, 42	Heliopsis	31				
Cercis	6						



JACOB SCHULZ COMPANY, Inc.

550 South Fourth Avenue LOUISVILLE, KENTUCKY

1 Mrs. Neubronner
2 Zami-no-Mori

3 Fairy
4 Louis Trowbridge

5 Oriental Snow Queen

6 Orientalis Superba
7 Madame Chereau